

**INSIDE: A SPECIAL REPORT ON
THE GENEVA FIRESIDE SUMMIT**



Maclean's

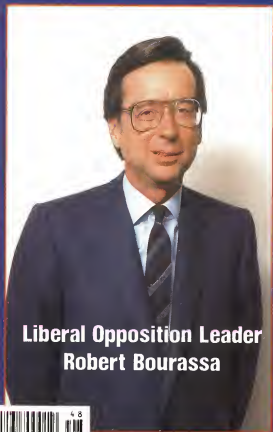
DECEMBER 2, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.75

THE CHOICE

Quebec's Watershed Election



**Liberal Opposition Leader
Robert Bourassa**



**Parti Québécois Premier
Pierre Marc Johnson**



*J&B. It whispers
happy holidays.*

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THE PRINCE OF WALES (1921-1936)

COVER

Quebec's watershed election
Leadership has supplanted separatism as Quebec's prime political issue for the Dec. 2 provincial election. A series of public opinion surveys in the weeks before polling day showed former premier Robert Bourassa's Liberals in a not-nice position ahead of Premier Pierre Marc Johnson's Parti Québécois, with Johnson personally leading Bourassa. — **Page 14**

ILLUSTRATION BY MICHAEL WATSON



Raising funds to a new era
With champagne toasts and a modest measure of agreement, the Reagan-Gorbachev summit launched a new phase of friendlier superpower competition. — **Page 32**



A Canadian classic
With a bewitching performance by Megan Follows, the new television adaptation of Anne of Green Gables is a charming classic in its own right. — **Page 78**



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A sky-high IQ
With an IQ of 388, Marilyn vos Savant of St. Louis, Mo., gets requests for advice from kids to corporations. In her new book she tells how you can be impressed. — **Page 60**



Victims of the angry earth
The volcanic eruption which killed 22,000 in Colombia strained that country's resources in a spectacular demonstration of the raw, irresistible power of nature. — **Page 64**

The major obstacle

—JAMES H. STOCKER,
London, Ont.

CATHERINE KONTIDIS,
Toronto

I would suggest that Allan Fotheringham get some firsthand experience in this matter and try wearing high-heeled shoes himself for a month. Then



Please inform Allan Fotheringham that if he will totter around on high heels for a week, I'll be delighted to wear his scruffy baseball cap. —CAROL OTTEWILL

What a cheap way to get attention. The day Allan Fotheringham wants to wear three-inch heels to walk the two kilometers to work is the day I'll stop wearing my sneakers. Grow up, Allan!

—LAURA WATKINS
Don Mills, Ont.

wish to correct a statement that appears in the article "The trials of a banking giant" (Business/Economy, Nov. 18). I am quoted as saying about the Bank of Nova Scotia lawyer, Gary Semanchuk: "I thought he was going to attack me. I wanted to charge him." I did not use this quotation. I do not fear that Semanchuk was going to attack me but, rather, expressed my disbelief that he would threaten to sue me for malpractice. Any reference to a charge was not in connection with any attack, but, rather, I recommended that the director of public prosecutions consider a charge relating to the administration of justice.

—ATTORNEY S. BARNES

Letters are refereed and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is for review in the *Editor*. Maclean's magazine. Maclean's Health Today, 777 King St., Toronto Ont. M5W 1A1.

ACTRESS Dennis McDermott, 63, as president of the two-million-member Canadian Labour Congress, after seven turbulent years in office. Most members agree Bill Schneider will be secretary-treasurer. Shirley Carr, 56, but McDermott, whose relations with Carr have been strained, quickly endorsed Robert White, 56, president of the United Auto Workers union in Canada. If successful in his bid, Carr would become the first woman to lead the union. The congress executive is scheduled to meet in Ottawa next month to draw up a slate of candidates to recommend to delegates for election at the national convention in Toronto next spring.

APPOINTED U.S.-born **Richard Ouzounian**, 35, as artistic director of Halifax's renowned Neptune Theatre company. Ouzounian, whose previous postings include Toronto's Centristage, Edmonton's Citadel and the Manitoba Theatre Centre in Winnipeg, will succeed **Tom Kerr**, who will leave after the 1992-93 Halifax season to become artistic director of Stratford's Third Stage in Ontario.

HEU Former Cambodian president Lon Nol, who fled to the United States after his regime was ousted by Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas in 1975, is St. Jude's Hospital in Palmdale, Calif., as he undergoes a history of heart disease. Lon held various military and government posts in Cambodia before being premier in 1970. He fled to the United States in 1975. A year later he fled to a camp against Pol Pot, replacing the 1,100 year-old monarchy with the first Khmer Rouge regime. The Khmer Rouge regime that toppled his American-backed government was in turn overthrown by Vietnamese troops in 1979.

RECOVERING Washington Redskins quarterback Joe Theismann, 26, after surgery to repair a compound fracture of his lower right leg, at Arlington Memorial Hospital in Arlington, Va. Theismann's injury, which occurred during a game with the New York Giants, ended his season after 11 games and may have put a permanent end to his football career.

SAED Black comedy as *Stephen Fetchit*, 32, who became a star in the 1930s acting in such movies as *Shuffle Feet* and *Miracle in Harlem*, in Los Angeles, after treatment for pneumonia and congestive heart failure. Fetchit, whose real name was *Lincoln Theodore Harrell Andrew Perry*, once said that he use to burn in playing the role of the shuffling, dull-witted servant, a stereotype later seen as an insult to American blacks.

For Lois Cowan Jones, juggling a variety of jobs comes easy when you've got McDonald's experience behind you.

A 127 years of age, Lon (aka Cowan) Jones is a woman who knows how to take charge. Blessed with a quick mind, and a bubbly sense of humor, Jones has a voracious appetite for business and a solid commitment to a job well done.

"McDonald's was my Alma Mater."

As Manager of Commercial Production for CJO 6 TV in Ottawa, Lois Jotici is responsible for the writing, direction and production of TV commercials for local clients, as well as the supervision of a small department. She enthusiastically attributes her ability to juggle a variety of jobs to her three years at *Maclean's*. *Maclean's* — *Maclean's*

"Working at McDonald's taught me a great deal. I came away with the feeling that customers were everything. Without them, you wouldn't have a job. It's the same here. Without my clients, where would I be?"

"At McDonald's, it was Time to Lean. Time to Clean."¹⁰

It really stunk in. Even if I have only 5 minutes, I want to use that 5 minutes pro-



ductively. At McDonald's, if you saw something that needed doing, management would encourage you to do it, they'd expect you to do it. They hired bright people for a reason.

*"Just like at McDonald's,
I'm always on the go here
I love it!"*

From McDonald's to a Fine Arts degree and a short stint in graphic design, Jones moved into television. Hired as a receptionist for a summer at CKLN in North Bay, she quickly saw the need for a promotions person. Creating the position herself by writing simple, informative copy like "Coming Up Next..." and "Tonight on the Late Show..." she then walked into a copywriting job when the lone writer went on vacation. Then she stayed on after his return. After that, it was off to CBC in 1979 where she's been ever since.

"I'm always on the go here and I love it. I'm constantly meeting new people, gathering new information, learning about new businesses. It's exciting. The people part of my job at CJRH is very similar to my work at McDonald's. At McDonald's I worked the 'window' which was the cash and counter area and later I was promoted to hostess.

I was dealing with new people all the time. The enthusiasm and the 'smile for everyone' I required then, I require now. McDonald's gave me basic training in public relations.

"Thinking back, the place still amazes me. People didn't come to



McDonald's just to buy hamburgers. They came for McDonald's for the character of the place, for the place itself. People still go for that. My daughter, Arden, is two years old. And she loves it there.

Working at McDonald's wasn't just a job. It was an event."

People. Our most important ingredient.



The Danish town that toys built

Christmas begins early in Billund, a rural little town on the Jutland Moors in Denmark, 200 km west of Copenhagen. From late August to October, Billund's factories run to fill holiday orders for the world's best-selling, most popular construction toy: the brightly colored plastic blocks known as "lego" bricks. Since the 1950s, when a Billund toy maker launched it, Lego has entered millions of homes in more than 120 countries. In Europe an estimated 80 per cent of families with children under 15 have Lego sets, and where relative affluence and cold winter weather encourage indoor play the percentage is as high as 87 per cent in Sweden.

Now 264 different Lego sets ranging from basic building blocks to kits with three animals and high-tech space command centres are enjoying growing popularity in North America. Indeed, said Maria Kaestner, a Toronto mother of three, "there should be a registry where adults can keep track of which sets their kids have and which they need. It is more important than a breed registry."

Billund, known in Denmark as The Town that Toys Built, is the headquarters of InterLego A/S, the international consortium that manufactures and distributes the toy. The concept, which reportedly costs the company more than \$300 million annually in promotional sales, is a brilliantly simple one: Lego's grey plastic pieces have studs and tubes, allowing them to be fitted together and taken apart so that children can build an almost endless variety of structures. Company staffers calculate that six eight-mod bricks can be combined in 102,981,500 ways. Indeed, the blocks do not lose their ability to inter children after a lot of use or abuse.

They also feature the qualities that most parents want from an indoor toy: they are safe, durable and they challenge children's imagination while allowing them to improve their manual dexterity. Said company spokesman Peter Ansbek Madsen in Billund: "Lego is not just another toy. It is a creative basic material with which a child can do anything."

Lego's history resembles a classic Christmas tale, in which the poor but kindly craftsman triumphs over adversity and brings joy to children everywhere. The company's founder, Ole Kirk Christiansen, was a Billund village carpenter who was impoverished

during the Depression. When his poor former customers could no longer afford fine furniture, he decided that children should be the last ones to suffer from such economic hardship and began making wooden toys. Despite fires which twice destroyed his workshop, Christiansen managed to produce finely crafted animals, blocks and

trains. When he began producing a new line of toys in plastic. Then, in 1949, he devised a concept for creative play which turned his rural backwater into a thriving town. His idea consisted of interlocking blocks, which he called "automobile building bricks." In 1968 the final touch was added: the serrated system of holes and pegs was pat-



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Tourists visiting a miniature of the White House in Legoland (left); Copenhagen's port: toys that never lose their magic

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real sets for expert builders are sold to older boys.

But interest in Lego is not limited to children, as the Lego Review, an in-house magazine issued bi-monthly by the company's Billund headquarters, points out. Among the blocks' many adult enthusiasts is writer Norman Maclean, whose Brooklyn living room still displays an elaborate "city of the future" which he built with Lego bricks 35 years ago at the age of 31. And for five years Peterborough, Ont., merchants have held a "master builders" contest for children under 13 who

design city projects in Lego. The plastic toys have even attained the rank of art. Last summer France's prestigious national centre for contemporary art, the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, exhibited 30 "dream houses" designed by architects from 18 European countries—all constructed with Lego bricks from the Billund factory.

But the most imaginative examples of adult creations are found in Lego-land, where the company's best designers have taken 30 million Lego bricks to create a magical outdoor display of the world's most famous monument,

castles, towns and rural areas. Visitors stroll leisurely marvelling at the rapidly crafted miniature replicas of European towns—an average cottage is about three feet tall. Denmark's royal castle in Copenhagen has been recreated in elaborate detail complete with battlements overlooking a replica of Copenhagen's bustling harbor.

Miniature trains wind through the countryside, ferries glide down canals, fishermen cast their lines in the sea, and little drawbridges lift for passing ships. It took a team of artists one year and 1.5 million Lego bricks to build a huge replica of Mt. Rushmore. A sparkling white model of the Columbia space shuttle seems ready to take off, while only a few steps away peep-in-eyes music comes from a German hamlet's medieval church.

More attractions indoors at the museum include a collection of antique dolls and mechanical toys and an extraordinary miniature palace, described as the world's most expensive doll house. Two years ago the wreck of the German ship *Leutnant*, which sank in 1940, was located in the North Sea off Denmark, last month Lippard Divers salvaged its treasures for the museum: antique dolls and lead soldiers.

The park's chief designer insists that assembling its Lego-built wonders is a serious business. Chain-smoking Dagmar Hahn, 60, has designed and built half the park's models. The pieces are never glued except as reinforcement, she says, because among Lego fans that would be considered cheating. Instead the designers must fit together just as they would in commercial Lego sets. Occasionally, she encounters problems for herself she once built an elephant that was so enormous she had to remove a workshop window to get it out. Hahn explained her talent simply. "You have to have a feel for the bricks," she said. "You have to be able to read them with your hands and mind."

Currently, the company is expanding its line of education products and planning to incorporate computer programs to train young builders. Lego's developments occasionally bring protests from nostalgic adults. Explained Ambek Nielsen: "Some people who loved Lego bricks as kids complain that we are straying too far from the original concept." Still, the magic of the little blocks lies precisely in their infinite possibilities. Whenever they go, they transform children—and adults—into master builders. They serve as ambassadors, spreading the quiet creative philosophy of the town that toys built.

—THEODORE LEE in Billund

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FOLLOW-UP

The herpes sex legacy

It was an epidemic that spread panic among sexually active singles and drove its victims to mass counselling, quick cures, social isolation and even the courtroom. The fear of genital herpes used to be as great that on Aug. 2, 1982, *Time* magazine cover story described a "herpes counterrevolution" that was altering North America's sexual habits and bringing back chastity. Yet now many public health officials report that almost over the viral infection is subsiding. A new drug, acyclovir, is finally offering effective treatment of herpes symptoms. But, warns Dr. Stephen Sacks, director of the University of British Columbia Herpes Clinic, "The media have walked away from herpes. A few years from now there may be as much ignorance, and fear, as before."

Most experts agree that the panic was exaggerated. The Herpes Simplex virus is carried by five to 30 million adults in the United States and is estimated 18 to 35 million in Canada. Only 20 per cent of them suffer its full range, but while most viruses disappear after an attack, herpes lingers in nerve tissue and can flare up at any time. Foul-tasting blisters form in the genital area for as long as three weeks, during which time the virus is contagious. Still, herpes is not deadly, and apart from sexual contact the risks of transmission are small.

Recently, acyclovir, a new chemical compound resembling a component of DNA, has broken the progression for sufferers. In two studies on chronic

herpes victims sponsored by the U.S. National Institutes of Health, acyclovir taken orally prevented flare-ups in 60 to 70 per cent of the test patients. It suppresses outbreaks by inhibiting the ability of the virus to replicate. But attacks resume when medication stops. Last January, Washington's Food and Drug Administration approved the drug for sale in the United States under the trade name of "Zovirax." Ottawa's department of health and welfare is expected to become supplier for sale in Canada by 1986.

The drug's long-term side effects are still unclear, and a small number of users have suffered nausea and diarrhoea, so side effects. But despite its high cost—about \$6 cents (U.S.) per capsule—patients declare that it has made a dramatic difference in their lives. Said a 40-year-old Vancouver teacher who pays \$74 (U.S.) for a month's supply of the capsules in Seattle, Wash.: "For five years herpes ruined my marriage. Acyclovir has made all the difference. I do not feel like a leper any more."

Researchers are now working on finding a vaccine to prevent herpes, and the change in public attitude has made the lives of herpes victims easier. Still, and public concern over the deadly disease AIDS—Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome—diminishing fear of herpes is unlikely to reverse the "sexual counterrevolution."

—BERNARD LEBER, a New York
with JULIA BENNETT in Toronto

Q&A: DOMINIQUE LAPIERRE

Citizen of a city of joy

Dominique Lapierre was an editor with the French photographic Paris Match, and Larry Collins was *Newsweek's* Paris bureau chief when the two jointly wrote in Paris *Midnight* in 1961. Their dramatic account of French life under the Nazis occupied simply rose to the top of international best-seller lists. Since then, the two men have written three other bestselling popular histories, including the book that critics hailed as their masterpiece—*Freedom at Midnight*, an epic account of the events leading up to India's independence from

Lapierre: What you try to do is a drop of water in an ocean of needs. But as Mother Teresa says, "If that drop were not in the ocean, the ocean would miss it." I gave the royalty money I had just made to a home for the millions of orphans, James Watson, an English wine-dealing retailer, donated the books but he had spent all his money and was broke. When I met him I said, "James, you will never have to close your home." I went to the United States, got \$20,000 from various church groups and found more in Europe. We saved the home and then

founded an association which now has 5,000 members called Action Aid for Lapierre's Children of Calcutta. Now the association sends about \$100,000 a year to this island of hope. Maclean's: Why did you write a book about India's poorest of the poor—the 70,000 people of Dand Nagar, or City of Joy?

Lapierre: If we could go there together you would say, "Really, God has abandoned these people" and yet these people thank God every day for some small benefit. They are generous to all, they have not lost their faith. They are brave. That is why I think the book has been as successful. It is a lesson in courage, in hope, from people condemned to utter destitution. It was when my wife and I went back to Calcutta to see our new family—the home for lepers—that I discovered the immense city of Calcutta.

It had the magic power to generate hope and optimism and optimism and optimism. Paradoxically, in spite of the poverty and all the odds, it was a city of joy. So I said to my wife, Dominique, "We are not militants, we are not preachers. But I am a writer, a professional journalist, and I have got to tell the story of these people." Ultimately, we stayed two years to do research, interviewing survivors in that town.

Maclean's: You wrote about the life and death of a rubbish driver, Premji Lal, Lapierre. I had even paid his nephew \$1,000 to have him, but you cannot say anybody who has experienced it is so convinced that it is so polluted that you yourself choke and spit your lungs out at six o'clock in the evening when every-



Lapierre: "Lepers are not so extraordinary."

British in 1947. Although they plan more joint projects, the two have worked separately since 1963, when Lapierre and his wife, also named Dominique, returned for a working holiday to India with \$20,000 in royalties from *Freedom at Midnight* to give to the poor. There they met people such as Mother Teresa, the nun who won the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her work with Calcutta orphans. The visit inspired Lapierre to begin work on his latest book, *The City of Joy*, a tribute to the spirit of Calcutta's poor. Maclean's correspondent Linda Goff interviewed Lapierre in Toronto.

Maclean's: How did you hope to help when you went to Calcutta in 1968?

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TO PREVENT
DIABETES IN
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NEWS FOR THE
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Salesman for all seasons

In a black tux and evening gown, London society turned out in its glittering glory. By the glassed, Canadian theatregoers and critics flew across the Atlantic to attend the event. Although the tickets were late with the food, and the musical which premiered that night, *Aladdin*, was attacked by critics, the reopening of London's refurbished Old Vic theatre was a hit that fell, two years ago. And then, in the royal box beside the Queen Mother, was the unlikely figure of Edwin (Yehuda) Mirvish, 71, the discount retailer from Toronto who had bought and saved the ailing London theatre. Observers said he appeared nervous that night, unlike a previous occasion when he and his wife, Anne, arrived at Clarence House, the Queen Mother's residence. As the lords and ladies waited to greet him, the renegade of the Canadian establishment walked up to his hosts and said, "Hi, I'm Herbert Ed."

The Old Vic's financial health is still unstable. But in Canada, Herbert Ed continues to prove that art can make

money just as easily as selling cruise clothes last year. Mirvish's Toronto theatre, the Royal Alexandra, located 50,000 subscribers and sales of more than \$12 million. This month his only child, David, 41, will present a Canadian production of Tom Stoppard's *The Real Thing*, currently showing at the

Mirvish now enjoys such a high profile that Japanese and American businessmen visit him looking for his secret

Mirvish Theatre Centre—until which it being influenced by the Royal Alexandra. It will open there on Dec. 32.

Still, despite the family's glaucoma involvement with the stage—and despite the fact that Ed Mirvish also owns 56 pieces of prime real estate in downtown Toronto, including six successful Toronto restaurants which

serve an average 4,000 meals a day—the patriarchy is first and foremost a shopkeeper. In fact, he is a shopkeeper whose discount store turned over \$50 million in sales last year while more venerable institutions, such as Saks Fifth Avenue, suffered multi-million-dollar losses. Ed Mirvish now enjoys such a high-profile that Japanese and American businessmen visit his Toronto store, looking for his secret.

His retailing style has been called vulgar, and the theatre community has criticized his theatrical ventures as aesthetically naive and irrelevant to Canadian culture. But there is no disputing the genius of his basic idea. Mirvish is credited with inventing the widely copied concept of a self-service discount house. Ever since his store, Honest Ed's, opened at the corner of Bloor and Bedford streets in 1948 Mirvish has nurtured his invention, spending almost every morning in his second-floor office.

While David has always been involved in his father's business, he now works with him full time. He has assumed the job of president in his father's empire, while Mirvish senior is chairman. "And we have our board meeting every morning walking to work along King Street," Ed says, Ed oversees and approves all the store's



Ed Mirvish with the Queen Mother: an affection for a romantic world

vulgar decisions—window displays, ads, stock and sales. "The store is important to me," said Mirvish. "I started there. It is a romantic world, and I have an affection for it."

But his own father's experience as a salesman proves that it is also a harsh world. After emigrating from Russia to the United States at the turn of the century, David Mirvish struggled to make a living selling the Freedman encyclopedia. He and his Austrian-born wife, Anne, decided to settle in Toronto with their now-year-old son, Edwin Yehuda, and his baby brother, Robert. In 1925 they opened a grocery store on Dundas Street in the Jewish district south of Toronto's Kensington market. A third child, Lawrence, was born later. During the Depression his father gave customers credit. When they did not pay their debts, young Ed's often bicycled to their homes to collect the money. Throughout his childhood the store was often at the brink of bankruptcy. After his father died, Ed tried to make a go of it for eight years before he finally sold it.

Then he worked as a manager for his childhood store, Leon Weinstock, who owned Power Supermarkets, a chain of grocery stores. In 1949 he married a beautiful dark-haired singer from Hamilton, Anne Malina. The two opened a midtown dress shop, the Sport Bar, which Anne ran while Ed continued to work at Power. At the end of the war he sold a \$500 life insurance policy that Anne owned to buy up properties in the area. Three years later he opened Honest Ed's in the same location, with small goods—steno-

rite and knock-knocks he had picked up from a burned-out Woolworth's store in Hamilton. His first advertisement in a Toronto newspaper read "Our building is a dump! Our service is rotten. But! Our prices are the lowest in town!"

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patron of the arts. It is a role that he has fulfilled over time.

He also became a restaurateur. When he opened the theatre it was situated in a district of only rail yards and warehouses, west of Toronto's Bay Street corridor, which was a wasteland at certain times. As a result, Mirvish bought the building next door and filled it with wood and furniture. He recalls that 12 minutes after he got his liquor licence on Jan. 20, 1965, he opened El's Warehouse, the 180-seat restaurant that served only best beef dinners. Now Mirvish's impressive restaurant

includes 10 dining rooms.

At his restaurant Mirvish marks his image as carefully as he marks his door-crasher speeches at Elton John's blowups of newspaper stories about the Mirvishes decorate the walls on the street outside. Inside are testimonials from famous figures who have dined there. Passed for moment, Mirvish said, "I tell myself that the posters will meet best."

Mirvish's Midas touch in Toronto has not yet translated into transatlantic success. In June, 1982, when his bid of \$5.25 million for the Old Vic theatre

was accepted, his competitors for the property were outraged. Andrew Lloyd Webber, composer of such successful musicals as *Cats*, *Juno*, *Christ Superstar* and *Evita*, and Trevor Nunn, the director of *The Left and the Right* and *Shogun*, and *Jesus Christ Superstar*, who had formed a partnership to bid on the theatre, quickly denounced that Mirvish "gave back the Old Vic. It should be British-owned."

But Mirvish, who had bid a reported \$180,000 more than Webber and Nunn, invested another \$1 million refurbishing the grand old theatre. Then, after he donated the space in the adjacent five-storey building to Britain's National Theatre as a place where new playwrights and young directors could hold workshops. The Times hailed him accordingly and famously as a "Toronto Modest."

Still, the character from the colonies continues to puzzle many Britons. Michael Billington, drama critic for *The Guardian* added: "We do not have characters like that in Britain. He is a mixture—a flamboyant, bumptious, arrogant tycoon. Although we were initially taken aback, we were amazed at his courage in pouring so much money into the Old Vic."

If Mirvish is a financial risk-taker, his son is showing him how to take artistic chances. In 1980 David opened his own international art gallery on Toronto's Marlin Street, where his father had bought several buildings in which he rents cheap spaces for artists. The David Mirvish Gallery was a critical success: the contemporary artists he promoted include Jack Bush and Kenneth Noland. But in 1978 David abruptly closed the gallery and joined his father in the family business. David told *Modest* that he is more "willing to make artistic judgments" than his father. Indeed, instead of bringing an American touring company's production of *The Real Thing* to Canadian audiences, the Mirvishes, encouraged actively by David, have licensed the Canadian production in Montreal.

However, El Mirvish has gambled often in his life—and reaped glittering rewards. Although he insists, "We are not here to have a good time," his irrepressible irreverence contradicts that philosophy. Last year, when the Queen Mother was visiting Toronto, Mirvish learned that the last night of an unscheduled visit to the ex-Tower. He quickly dashed off a note to her secretary, Sir Martin Gilliat. "You were right across the road," he wrote. "So how come you didn't stop in for lunch?"

—JANEY ENRIGHT with CP JAMISON in Toronto

FOLLOW-UP

A home-brewed success

Susanah Glend of Dartmouth, N.S., made such good home brew that her husband, John, assembled a group of investors to market her beer. That was in 1967, within three years John died after a fall from his horse. But Susanah continued to run the company and in 1977 she used an inheritance to buy out the other investors. Standing beside her wooden brewing tub, Susanah taught her family the secrets of brewing as well that by the 1980s three of her grandsons owned breweries—Monmouth and Red Bull in Saint John, N.B., and Glend & Son in Dartmouth—which together produced 90 per cent of the Maritime provinces' beer. Two merged in 1983 and were later bought by John Labatt Ltd. in 1979. Meanwhile, at Monmouth, Susanah's great-grandson, Philip Glend, 33, continues the family tradition. As chairman and chief executive officer of the privately held Monmouth Breweries Ltd. of Saint John and Dartmouth, Glend has successfully penetrated the U.S. market and he has just entered that market of good beer, Great Britain.

Monmouth first gained continental popularity in 1978. With the slogan "The Moose is loose" and an advertising campaign that linked the beer to Canada's rugged wilderness, the company took the United States by storm. Currently, U.S. sales account for 30 per cent of the more than one million barrels produced annually at Monmouth's Saint John brewery. But the company's success is based on more than advertising. Said Glend, "Monmouth is like the father of our beer."

Indeed, last year Monmouth Canadian Lager Beer ranked fourth in a crowded field of about 300 imports, outsold only by Heinek's Heinek, the Canadian Molson beer and Germany's Beck's. Saint Strathairn, Monmouth's marketing director, declared, "At our peak in July you can see 75 transport trucks a day leaving the Saint John plant and heading south." And Monmouth's U.S. success was the interest of several British breweries.

In September, after two years of research into the British market, the company finally launched a distribution agreement with the giant British brewery Whitbread and Co. Most beer in Britain is consumed in the places in which it is sold—in Whitbread's case, in more than 5,000 Whitbread-affiliated pubs, which have just begun to turn The Moose loose on some of the most



Glend: "The Moose is loose" slogan

critical beer quaffers in the world. The initial reaction are promising. Derek, Philip Glend's son, and Monmouth's president and chief operating officer, said that British taste for rich, heavy beer is changing. Now, he said, the English are moving "toward beers that are lighter in color...if not in flavor."

Commenting on British opinion for U.S. beer, Strathairn added, "The British see Canada as a country, guarding water, in fact, a fortress whose beer they would like to drink."

But while British and Americans can drink Monmouth, most Canadians cannot. The company markets its product only in the Maritimes because other provinces, such as Ontario, have legislated that a company must have an in-province brewery in order to sell its product sold in a brewery retail outlet. Although the company receives letters every week from Monmouth lovers across Canada, it does not want to sell its beer at a premium in worse airports at liquor stores. For his part, Strathairn said that "a free trade agreement could change that. If there grows north-south trade, they will have to consider going east-west." Until then, Canada's internationally loved moose will not be let loose in its own land.

—KATHY'S HADLEY in Fredericton

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FOLLOW-UP

A Protestant legacy

The prayers of a tiny congregation echo each Sunday afternoon in the crypt of England's Canterbury Cathedral—in halting French. Many of the same intentions, betraying the stark isolationism of the language, reverberate in New York City's *Kléber François du Saint-Esprit* on 68th Street. The congregants are descendants of the Huguenots, French Protestants. This year, across the globe, France is paying a belated tribute to the Huguenots' forefathers who suffered religious persecution. For the past several months French newspapers and magazines have been dominated by articles about the Huguenots. In the past six months publishers have pulled out more than 50 books on the Huguenots, until recently ignored. This fall the nationwide television network, Antenne 2, interrupted regular programming to present special hour-long reports on their descendants. And for the first time in the republic's history a president, François Mitterrand, publicly addressed the French Protestant community—which now numbers a scant three or four per cent of the population.

The reason for the outburst is the 300th anniversary of one of the blackest days in France's history: "Sun King" Louis XIV's revocation on Oct. 10, 1685, of the *Edict of Nantes*. The edict had permitted the Huguenots to practice their faith without fear, with the revocation of the edict Louis unleashed a wave of persecutions and torture. Nearly a quarter of a million Protestants were forcibly exiled or fled France. Some of their descendants became famous in the New World, such as Paul Revere and Franklin Delano (de la Noye) Roosevelt and, in Canada, lawyer J.J. Robitson. But in France the Huguenots remained largely unacknowledged until this year.

Those Protestants who remained in France kept a low profile for centuries. Indeed, a 1986 poll commissioned by *L'Express*, a leading French newspaper, reported that 94 per cent of the French citizens polled associated the word "Protestant" with "Anglo-Saxon," while 22 per cent admitted that the word made them think of a sect, such as the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church—the "Moonies." And retired businessman Jean Richaumeau, a member of the Société de L'histoire de Protestantisme Français: "We have worked hard at being discreet. For years being a Protes-



17th-century Huguenot gathering; scale

tant in France was like being a Jew." This year's celebrations demonstrate that much of that has changed. On Oct. 12 Mitterrand was the keynote speaker at a solemn ceremony in Paris with more than 1,000 members of France's Protestant community. The president solemnly declared in his speech that the revocation "was one of the bloodiest persecutions in the history of France." The gesture surprised many Huguenots. Rev. Jacques Murry, president of the 650,000-member Fédération Protestante de France, says that he is "astounded" at the interest generated by the anniversary. Added Elisabeth Labrousse, award-winning author of *La Révocation de l'Edit de Nantes, a blow-by-blow account of that period*: "The media response has been amazing. At least the French will no longer say, 'Huguenots' C'est ça pas [don't know]!"

But some Protestants suspect that Mitterrand had another motive to participate in the commemoration. At present, 60 million of France's 54 million inhabitants are immigrants, and racist incidents against them have been increasing. This spring's nationwide county elections saw the extreme right-wing National Front party garner 8.1 per cent of the vote. In obvious reference to the growing racism in the country, Mitterrand warned in his

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speech to the guests that the desire to exclude minorities was a "gangrene that is still with us."

The Huguenots were persecuted long before the execution of the Edict of Nantes in 1585. Then came the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of Aug. 24, 1572, which spread from Paris throughout France, leaving thousands of Protestants dead in its wake. The Huguenots anticipated that their troubles were over when a Protestant Bourbon, Henry IV, ascended to the throne. Although he converted to Roman

Catholicism to appease powerful factions at court, he helped his former coreligionists by promulgating the Edict of Nantes in 1598, granting them religious and political freedom.

But even in the period of relative tolerance while the edict was in force, the Huguenots continued to suffer for their religious beliefs. Some Catholics tried subtle means of conversion, such as offers of money. After the revolution soldiers dragged Huguenots to mass and forced their mouths open to receive communion. If they refused to renounce their faith, Huguenots were

imprisoned or shipped to the French West Indies.

The religious struggle soon spread to New France, later Canada. Although six of the colony's first 11 intendants or governors, says Wagner's Jewish manuscript, were charged with converting Indians to Catholicism as part

to keep Protestantism out of the new territories. They were unsuccessful—there are currently as many as 200,000 French Protestant descendants. Finally, as a result of mounting Catholic pressures, Louis XVI revoked his grandfather's edict and made Protestantism illegal. Churches were destroyed, schools closed, children abandoned, pastors exiled; if Huguenot ministers returned to France, they were hanged. The French army used detachments of foot soldiers to be billeted in Huguenot homes with orders to obtain, by any means necessary, the conversion of their reluctant hosts.

In 1763, more than a century after the Revocation, Louis XVI proclaimed an edict of "tolerance." It took another 15 years for Protestant churches to win legal status. By that time as many as 200,000 people—including entire villages in the southeastern alpine Haute Provence region—had fled the country. As Mitterrand pointed out in his speech, they took their learning and skills with them. Industries that they had dominated, such as publishing, collapsed or shifted to Switzerland, where the French theologian John Calvin had fled in the early years of persecution.

Yet France's Huguenots have managed to acquire wealth and power despite persecution. The Protestant community in France includes twice as many upper-level managers as the national average, according to a national polling organization. While the A&D slowly the activity is achieving political power. Indeed, at the Mitterrand commemoration in October at least four Protestant cabinet ministers were sitting prominently at the event.

The recent flurry of interest in their troubled past has left many French Protestants with the sense that they have a special mission to perform. Maury argues that it is to preach tolerance in a society that is experiencing "an irrational destructive and paralyzing fear of anyone who is different." Indeed, other French minority groups look to the Huguenots for help. Ahmed Fozzati, the director of international relations with the antiracist movement Les Racismes, told Mitterrand, "They were the first to help us when we started to get organized." For France's Huguenots, fighting for beliefs is a way of life.

—JUDITH PARKER in Paris

CLOSE-UP: IAN SCOTT

The new Liberal lawyerman

The small group of judges hurried out of the modern Barrie, Ont., courthouse with unusual eagerness to meet the grey-haired man from Toronto Island, a downy mustache waited. They, too, had purposely stayed late on an October afternoon to see the visitor. The man who arrived in the limousine was Ian Glenore Scott, who had been Ontario's attorney general for only four months. He had slipped at his very first speech engagement in nearby Collingwood, where he was due to address a regional group on family violence, in order to visit the Barrie courthouse. Declared Scott: "I want to meet the people whose choices I sign." The affable Toronto lawyer stepped into the building, introducing himself to everyone in sight. Seating court clerks confirmed that they had never met an occupant of the attorney general's office before. Later, Scott explained why he had made the detour: "It reminds me of Gungahunga," he said. "Just a little ceremonial and, well, sometimes I'll remember you forever. They will think 'attorney general' and think 'Ian Scott.'"

Since he took office in June under the new Liberal government, Scott has worked hard to forge links between his name and his office. After he appropriately won a provincial seat in May in Toronto's central St. David riding—a riding that for 41 of the past 60 years has been held by the Tories—Liberal Leader David Peterson swiftly made the 41-year-old bachelor a spokesman in his new federal cabinet, in addition to appointing Scott attorney general, he named him minister responsible for women's issues and native affairs.

Scott immediately moved to put his steel Victorian stamp on the office. One of his first acts was his July 12 introduction of a freedom of information bill to allow citizens access to Ontario government documents. Then, on Sept. 27 he appointed Ontario's first active woman justice of the peace, Anna Dennis of Delhi, Ont., a M.M.A. He has also launched crackdowns on drunken drivers, announced plans to revise a section of the Ontario Human Rights Code that permits sexual discrimination against female athletes and expanded the right of Ontario's francophones to train in French.

Already he has emerged as a dogged, hardworking, high achiever. Said his defeated Tory opponent, lawyer Jaxxon Parker: "He is a first-class coun-



Scott's real drive to action

seller who commands an infinite amount of information." But one attorney general critic Evelyn Gagnier argues that there is a dark side to Scott's achievements. "Thomas Scott was not driven to think, he is like Prime Minister Mulroney—he does not have critical will," Gagnier said.

Despite his early concentration on women's issues, women's groups give Scott mixed reviews. Only four weeks after the Liberal government was sworn in he personally introduced a second Section 15 (30) of the Ontario Human Rights Code, which permits sexual segregation in amateur athletics. Scott asked after the Metro Toronto Hockey League banned Justice Murray, 18, from playing defense on league teams. Murray appealed to the Supreme Court of Ontario last September on the grounds that it violated her rights under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, but that court ruled against her. While feminists applauded Scott's intervention, they have criticized the attorney general for being too constitutive.

Scott's reputation as a left-winger was further enhanced in September. Although the Ontario Court of Appeal overturned a jury's acquittal of Dr. Henry Morgentaler for performing abortions at his Toronto clinic, Scott declared that his office would bring no

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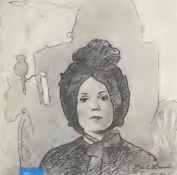
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new charges, he would have interrupted the doctor's work until the Supreme Court of Canada ruled on Mogenstern's appeal. Anti-abortionists accused the attorney general of advancing his own liberal views to influence the government's position. But Scott insists that his personal views never influenced his policy decisions.

The background has equipped him well to make such distinctions. The Ottawa native is a fourth-generation lawyer, and family traditions largely dictated his career. Said Scott: "When you grow up in a family of lawyers you become quite comfortable with the idea." He said he briefly considered becoming a history professor and promised himself that if he could win more than \$4,000 in scholarships, he would pursue that career by studying at Harvard. But after he fell \$400 short of the goal in his final undergraduate year at the University of Toronto, he enrolled in Osgoode Hall Law School. Said Scott: "You throw the dice the other way, I was not meant to be a teacher."

After graduating, he found a job with the late Andrew Brevin, one of the founders of the firm and now, whom Scott cites as his private hero. That Brevin's law practice was not a wealthy one, the two lawyers shared the office's one telephone. "When he had business to discuss I would stand out in the hall," recalled Scott. After Brevin won election to the Commons in 1982 in Toronto's Greenwood riding, Scott took over the firm. Within 18 years he was managing a successful firm, serving as director of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association and fulfilling an old ambition: teaching law at the University of Toronto law school.

Serving as legal counsel for Thomas Berger's royal commission on northern development from 1975 to 1977, Scott developed a concern for native peoples and environmental issues. When he became the director of the Canadian Environmental Law Association, he perceived that group's successful demands for public financing for its environmental costs. Said David Estlin, CELA's current director: "Without Scott's brass stop, many cases would not have come so far."

For Scott, moments of quiet in his affairs: Rosedale home, surrounded by his private collection of art, leather-bound books and tropical plants, are rare. Still, there are evident rewards for being attorney general of the country's most populous province. Said Scott: "I love being at the inside of government because you can actually make things happen."

—SHERRI AKENHEAD in Toronto

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Leader without a pack

She was an obscure economist who almost overnight became both a national figure in West Germany and an outspoken leader of the international environmental movement. During the 1983 West German national election, a then-angry political activist, Petra Kelly, joined her country with her campaign for an obscure fringe party that promised to overcome traditional political divisions. The Green party, a memorial coalition of environmentalists, atomuclear pacifists, feminists and ex-Marxist-Communists, named under Kelly to oppose the United States' planned deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in West Germany. Clearly, many Germans shared their fears. Kelly was a seat in West Germany's parliament, the Bundestag. Her party won 5.6 per cent of the vote and 14 of 496 directly elected seats—the first of the world's many Green parties to achieve national office. Looking back on the idealists' appeal to the jaded electorate Kelly and recently, "The Green party grew because people dreamed of it as it is a



Kelly, expounding on articulate about

therapeutic party is itself in need of therapy and it has expelled Kelly, 39, as one of its leaders.

When she helped to launch the party in 1978, Kelly was the Greens' main asset. She voiced the concern of some Germans that their divided country would become the arena for an East-West nuclear confrontation. Her fear for the dramatic yet her apart, and she even organized a "war crimes tribunal" at Nuremberg at which Greens presented the existence of nuclear weapons "a crime against humanity." As well, Kelly offered an articulate vision of what Germany could choose to become. Kelly advocated a complete departure from the pro-US foreign policy that had presided since the end of the Second World War and proposed that Germany become politically aligned. At the same time, she recommended legislation to build a new, ecologically clean society.

But after the elections in which the Greens won official recognition as a legal party in West Germany, fighting began to split the party. The most divisive issue was whether the Greens should form pragmatic alliances with traditional parties such as the left-liberal Social Democrats, at that time the West German government's main opposition party. An alliance was favored by the "Realos," members of the Greens who consider themselves to be realists. But others were determined to remain ideological parties even at the expense of losing power. That position was argued forcefully by the "Fundos," or fundamentalists, including Kelly. That debate still rages, but now the fundamentalists themselves have split over the principle that no elected member should be allowed to hold a seat for a full term, to prevent power going to his- or her- head.

The disputes have been politically costly. Although the party still holds 25 seats in the Bundestag, the Greens this year have lost their parities in two regional governments. At a June party congress delegates agreed that another loss in next spring's state elections in Lower Saxony could prove fatal to the six-year-old party. As well, the discussion has troubled members of Green parties in other countries.

Kelly, whose fight was typical both of the unorthodox Greens and independent-minded Kelly herself. Her Polish father and German mother separated when she was 4, her mother subsequently married a U.S. army officer. Kelly studied political science at American University in Washington and economics at the University of Amsterdam. One university classmate remembered Kelly as "a very lively, vivacious young woman who could

never be part of any stream."

In 1978 she became an economic analyst for the European Economic Community in Brussels. That year, inspired by a television clip of West Germany's Social Democrat Chancellor Willy Brandt falling to his knees at a Warsaw monument to Jewish ghetto victims of the Nazis, she joined his party. But like many young, left-wing West Germans, she gradually grew disillusioned under Brandt's successor, Helmut Schmidt—particularly with his nuclear weapons policies.

In December, 1978, she called a meeting of West German environmentalists and antinuclear groups to promote a new party and formed the Green party early in 1979 in their first national campaign of 1983, the Greens won the support of 23 million voters. But once elected, the newly Green members quickly offered the other members of the Bundestag with their colorful dress and unconventional behavior, including their pledge to make public all confidential strategic NATO documents that they obtained as a result of their official presence as parliamentary committees.

As well, the legislation that they introduced seemed overly ambitious: in the past two years they have proposed 300 pieces of legislation, but only one—an obscure bill prohibiting the importation of turtles as pets—was passed. Not only that, but the Greens failed to achieve their most concrete goal, preventing the deployment of U.S. mid-range nuclear missiles in Germany, and in November, 1983, U.S. missiles arrived in the country.

In early 1985 the Realos ousted the fundamentalist Kelly from the party's parliamentary leadership. Then, in July, the Green party announced that it had voted to remove Kelly from her Bundestag seat because of her alleged "only trivial" competence and danger for personal publicity. Kelly ardently announced her decision to stay on as an independent Green, defying the party's sacrosanct principle of retaining seats among party members to prevent any one member from becoming too ambitious.

The "Furch-Bau" debate, which dominated the party's June, 1985, conference, remains unresolved—along with Kelly's future within the party. Meanwhile she has taken up a new cause. Deeply disturbed by the recent death of her cancer-stricken sister, she has launched an energetic national campaign to raise cancer research funds. Said her friend and former colleague Gert Bastian: "She is the focus. She will find a way to continue fighting for what she believes."

—WILLIAM H. H. H. H.



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The movable monument

Ever since the sinking of the *Titanic* in the spring of 1912, the citizens of Stokoe-on-Trent have discussed the removal of Captain Edward John Smith. A famous son of that city, Smith was the captain at the helm when the luxury liner went down. A brave victim of the commander, scuttled in 1913, was never even scuttled in Stokoe-on-Trent but mysteriously found its way to Lichfield, 40 km away. Now, 71 years later, with the recent discovery of the *Titanic* 11,400 feet below the surface of the North Atlantic, there has been renewed interest in the commander. And as a result, Stokoe-on-Trent fought to have the commander's statue returned.

Smith was already an experienced merchant sea captain when he commanded the passenger liner on its maiden voyage from Southampton to New York in 1902. The ship left port on April 10 carrying 2,006 passengers and crew; four nights later, 660 rowsed off the coast of Newfoundland, it plowed into an iceberg and sank, carrying 1,527 people to their graves. According



Smith: saving the statue's nose

to eyewitness accounts the heroic but hapless captain stood on the bridge until the icy waters closed over him, offering moral strength and admonishing the doomed passengers, "Be British." Some say that Smith disappeared repeated warnings from other ships about icebergs in the area when disaster struck. Two years, his name has lived in infamy, and the fate of his statue, left to deteriorate in Lichfield, testified to his shame.

But the passage of time has dulled the memory of his ignominy. With the recent interest in the famous wreck on the seabed, Smith's relationship to history is taking a positive turn. A Stokoe-on-Trent brewery has christened a new ale after the ship. Stokoe is also planning a new museum with a maritime theme. And throughout the full Lichfield and Stokoe engaged in a dispute over the moody green statue sculpted by Lady Kathleen Scott, widow of Antarctic explorer Robert Falcon Scott who died with his companions in 1912 while returning from the South Pole.

The leaders of Stokoe's campaign were two men named South who are unrelated to each other. Ted South, a Labour Party councillor and chairman of the Stokoe tourist authority, brought the matter before the Stokoe city council after he was approached by Donald Smith, 45, the captain's great-nephew and his closest living relative. Stokoe formally petitioned Lichfield for the return of the statue, arguing that it redistributed money for the poor. But Lichfield town councillor Robert Bland, a former mayor, said, "For more than 70 years we have cared the statue's nose and taken care of it. It belongs to Lichfield."

The debate was just a friendly inter-city rivalry that generated good gossip in the pub. But there is a serious side to the matter: the English Midlands, once the heart of the industrial revolution, now have an unemployment rate of 15 per cent. As a result, the two Midlands communities are competing for tourist dollars which, they claim, will flow more freely to the area that has attractions such as a *Titanic* museum—or Smith's statue.

Last month Lichfield town council voted to reject Stokoe's application. But Stokoe councillors have vowed to fight on. If they cannot retrieve the original, Councilor Ted Smith has already contacted a local sculptor, Colin Melbourne, to produce another bronze statue of Edward John Smith. He is determined that his city will have a piece of the once-awarded captain. Said Smith: "He is going to be re-installed in this city, one way or another."

—PHILIP C. WINGLOW in Lichfield

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This month West Hollywood (population 35,000), formerly a western suburb of Los Angeles, is celebrating the first anniversary of its civic independence. And for the past year it has been making news—and waves, its



Hollywood lifestyle in motion

council meetings regularly draw per capita crowds far larger than those of Los Angeles itself, whose population of 2.9 million is 80 times the size. But the tiny city has a special character: although there is no official tally, census statistics indicate that one-third of its citizens are openly homosexual men and women and at least 25 per cent are senior citizens, mostly Jewish, including recent immigrants from the Soviet Union. That disparate coalition has pioneered rent control, homosexual rights, AIDS victim support and even foreign affairs policies that fly right in the face of North America's prevailing conservative mood.

The move to create the municipal entity was born eight years ago when a grassroots tenants' group, the Coalition for Economic Survival (CES), started organizing area residents, about 65 per cent of whom are tenants. Spurred by high rents—\$2,500 (U.S.) per month for a two-bedroom apartment was not uncommon two years ago—residents overhauled their differences and joined forces to fight the landlords. On Nov. 4, 1984, after a plebiscite, the citizens vote evenly government approved to turn the 14-square-mile wedge of prized real estate on the west side of Los Angeles between Hollywood and Beverly Hills into California's newest city.

The West Hollywood meeting got quickly skewed: a five-member City Council including two homosexuals, one lesbian and one senior citizen who is also an activist with the nuclear freeze movement. At its very first meeting the council passed a moratorium on rent increases. One City activist, Ann Polak, 74, told *Madness* that one year later she is still elated that West Hollywood is an independent city. "All the money the city collects is going to serve us. It gives me peace of mind knowing that my rent will stay stable."

West Hollywood may be small but it is no backwater. The legendary section of Sunset Boulevard known as "The Strip" marks its northern boundary. There, the trendset of celebrity night spots, Spago's, caters late-night needs to the *Vaguet* stars in film and TV. The stretch of Santa Monica Boulevard that runs through the heart of the new city has become the main thoroughfare of the homosexual and lesbian community. Clothing stores such as La Skin show prime footage with the all-male *Baywatch* video bar and club, the *Beach* Club Brewery—which urges customers to "order your X-rated socks here"—and the homosexual-owned-and-operated Bank of Los Angeles. Meanwhile, lucrative music publishing firms and entertainment agencies jostle for office space. With 7,000 registered busi-

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ness, the city's economy is thriving. The centre of the activity, city hall, occupies a full floor of a grey and taupe high-tech shopping mall whose name, The Boulevard, is announced in pink neon lights inside the male city clerk who dispenses parking permits across a single gold parking disc the wall behind him hangs a colorful poster with the city's slogan "WELCOME TO HOLLYWOOD CITY OF THE FUTURE". Mayor John Helman, 28, occupies a partitioned cubbyhole overlooking Santa Monica Boulevard, now known for dressing outlandishly, even holding

his hair blue, he now wears business suits and ties. Paid \$400 a month as part-time mayor, he also works as a lawyer for an entertainment law firm in neighbouring Beverly Hills and serves as a volunteer attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, where he sits as board secretary for the Southern California chapter. Even his wives, mostly businesswomen who oppose his underdevelopment bent, describe the new Helman as "committed" and "principled".

Helman prefers to emphasize the West Hollywood government's con-

servative political achievements rather than the novelty of its political style. Said Helman: "We get criticized for doing what every other city does. When our council went on a retreat to look out problems, reporters said we went into 'group therapy.' What others in town we have turned this city over to the people who live in it."

Indeed, the amount of ground-breaking legislation passed in the city's first year is impressive. Council has passed some dramatic measures ranging from a moratorium on all new commercial and residential development until a general plan for the city is designed to a declaration that non-Christian religious holidays may be taken in lieu of Christmas by all city employees. As well, the city has undertaken one of the toughest rent control laws in the United States, including a cap on rent increases.

The city council has also taken strong civil libertarian positions. A new contract with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, which is responsible for policing the city, requires that all deputies assigned to West Hollywood undergo "sensitivity training" to better understand the problems of homosexuals, elders and immigrants. The council's watch also includes U.S. foreign policy. Last April it enacted an anti-apartheid measure which prevents West Hollywood—with annual expenses of only \$17 million and revenues of \$64 million—from investing in or using supplies or services from companies doing business in South Africa. Alder Michael Lifshitz, an aide to the mayor "We don't even buy the typewriter."

Stray clouds occasionally intrude on West Hollywood's rose lawns, anguished by the rent controls, painted their rooms apartment buildings a bright red as a protest. But the disgruntled landlords have not united on the issue, and there is no opposition for the incumbents in next April's municipal elections, when three of five council members are up for re-election, including Helman. Said the mayor "Who could possibly run against me—a landlord? They would have to be kidding!"

But perhaps the greatest achievement West Hollywood can claim is something less tangible: the city has become a safe place for gays and lesbians in the generally homophobic Greater Los Angeles region. Said one city hall employee "Struck me in the middle of the most old-fashioned, safe-looking metropolis in the world, we have created—or at least prevented—a small-town atmosphere of grassroots involvement and caring."

—MART COOPER in West Hollywood

COLUMN

A singular economic remedy

By Dian Cohon

The past quarter century has witnessed the world's golden age of trade. And as trade has expanded, the global economy has become more closely integrated. Witness that trend, an increasing number of economists and politicians around the world pronounced it good. And they have subscribed to the view that if each of us were to concentrate on producing things in which we have comparative advantages and then trade with others for the things they produce more efficiently, we would all be better off.

That is not an idle belief. The world's exports, expressed as a percentage of total output, have doubled. Meanwhile, the standard of living in a majority of the world's countries has, until recently, been rising. That is why, for most of the postwar period, reducing global trade barriers has been an international preoccupation. Such is no longer the case. Although politicians still pay lip service to multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, few of them are holding their breath until the next round of talks. And here at home Canadians, still unsure that they even want free trade, refuse to recognize the dangers of the 300 per cent tariff bills currently waiting to be passed by the U.S. Congress.

Lester Thurow, the prolific economist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and author of such books as *The Zero-Sum Society* and *Dangerous Currents*, has just published a stirring article in the Nov. 10, 1983, issue of *The Economist* which is relevant to the Canadian debate about free trade with the United States. In fact, Thurow calls for a commitment to free trade for the next 10 years the trade scores of college students have been declining sharply. Also, he calls for a doubling of capital investment and increased spending on research and development.

If these suggestions are taken seriously, his international prescriptions for the U.S. economy are equally problematic. Essentially, he argues for internationally co-ordinated monetary and fiscal policies. To help Washington reduce the U.S. deficit, the Gang of Four—Vance, Gonsky, Brady, Javits, Fraser and Italy—have already agreed to let their currencies rise with the U.S. dollar falls in the past eight weeks it has dropped about 10 per

States, Europe and Japan—will find the easiest solution to their domestic problems in withdrawing from world trade rather than in co-operative management of economic integration.

The domestic problems vary from country to country. Thurow identifies the biggest domestic problem faced by the Americans as declining productivity. A measurement of output per hour of work, productivity is the best of many important indicators of a country's ability to generate a high and rising standard of living for its citizens. Recently, the Massachusetts-based research group Data Resources surveyed the seven leading industrial countries and found that France and Germany have already surpassed the United States in output per hour worked.

Worse, it found that productivity in Japan and such former economic basket cases as Italy and the United Kingdom is growing at such a fast rate that

The prescription for all of us is the same: economic integration rather than withdrawal into protectionism

they will soon overtake the United States. That will make it even more difficult for U.S. producers to compete internationally and the U.S. trade deficit will continue to grow.

The American productivity problem requires politically difficult inferences both domestically and abroad. Domestically, it requires an effort to reverse the trends causing the United States to fall behind. Thurow calls for a commitment to free trade for the next 10 years the trade scores of college students have been declining sharply. Also, he calls for a doubling of capital investment and increased spending on research and development.

If these suggestions are taken seriously, his international prescriptions for the U.S. economy are equally problematic. Essentially, he argues for internationally co-ordinated monetary and fiscal policies. To help Washington reduce the U.S. deficit, the Gang of Four—Vance, Gonsky, Brady, Javits, Fraser and Italy—have already agreed to let their currencies rise with the U.S. dollar falls in the past eight weeks it has dropped about 10 per

cent. But Thurow claims that the dollar must fall 60 per cent. And that cannot happen unless the other nations co-ordinate tax policies with Washington so that while the United States raises taxes to decrease its deficit, they lower theirs to stimulate domestic demand. That has yet to happen, and that kind of domestic and international effort is unlikely.

The Europeans, too, will find the quickest solution to their problems—a shortage of jobs—in withdrawing from world trade. There have been no new jobs generated in Europe since 1973, and in some countries unemployment exceeds Depression levels. The best solution lies in the close co-ordination that would help the Americans. Europeans must lower taxes to stimulate demand. As well, they must accept domestic budgetary deficits. And they must get rid of rigid labor laws that make it more feasible for businessmen to substitute equipment for labor.

But these are difficult political decisions. It is easier to close one's economy and create jobs by reduction.

For the Japanese, the problem is different again. Japan relies on exports to run its domestic economy. If it cannot make the structural changes necessary to cause exports to grow as fast as exports, Thurow warns that the rest of the world will gradually exclude Japan and force it to reduce its dependency.

Canada is affected with all of the above ailments. Like the United States, it has a productivity problem. Davis, Brown and Gonsky reveal that Canada's output per hour worked has already been surpassed by all but one other of the seven industrialized countries, only Britain's output lags behind ours—but its productivity growth rate over the three years has been only one-half of Canada's. As well, we depend on trade every bit as much as do the Japanese.

The prescription for all of us is the same: economic integration rather than withdrawal into protectionism. And if the industrialized nations cannot manage that, Canadians must, at least work to keep trade flowing with their largest partner.

Indeed, Canadians are still debating the fate of the trees of their national economy. And we do not see the global economy's forest going up in smoke.

Dian Cohon is a Montreal-based economics writer.

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Quebec's Watershed Election

CANADA/COVER



As his dark-blue, government-issue Pontiac Parliament slipped along Montreal's Park Avenue last week, Robert Bourassa nibbled from a bag of grapes, took messages on his car telephone and read from the policy papers spread on the back seat beside him. "When there is not enough time for everything," observed Bourassa, "you try to do as many things as possible at one time." On the eve of a crucial radio debate with Premier Pierre Marc Johnson, and just 11 days before the province's Dec. 2 election, Bourassa, the reform leader of Quebec's Liberal Party, prepared for the encounter with all of his customary care. After arriving at his home in Montreal's fashionable Outremont district at 5:30 p.m., he arranged to eat a light meal with his wife, Andrée, then study documents alone until 10:30, when he instructed his chauffeur to pick him up for his nightly swim. Declared Bourassa: "If there is one thing I have learned in 19 years of politics, it is to never take anything in it for granted."

The next day Johnson appeared equally cautious. Minutes after the conclusion of an afternoon-heated debate, which was broadcast live on the provincewide Télévision network, the bearded and urbane leader, clad in his customary dark-blue, double-breasted suit, emerged to describe the confrontation as "hectic." Added the Parti Québécois leader with a wink to the assembled journalists: "I did not bring my boxing gloves. It was more of a judo match, and, as even a white belt in judo knows, sometimes you go to the mat yourself in order to bring down your opponent."

Drawn: Indeed, in the course of the two-hour debate, which many observers ruled as a draw, Johnson was forced several times. A trained economist, Bourassa scored points by making Johnson appear to have a shaky command of financial details. At one point, Bourassa declared that he was amazed Johnson was unable to recite the projected government revenues for the coming year. For his part, the premier led Bourassa to acknowledge that his plans to increase welfare benefits for young people were not as substantial as they had originally appeared. While some Quebecers who heard the debate raised Bourassa the winner, the astute Liberal premier also appeared to offend some listeners by appearing to be both overbearing and patronizing, while Johnson won praise from some observers for his graciously demeanor.

The impressions projected by the two men over the radio—many attempts to agree on a tentative debate focused on disagreements over the format—neatly summed up the differences between the principal combatants in a race that was both low key and fraught with significance. As the campaign went into its final stretch, a series of public opinion polls showed Bourassa's Liberals leading by between six and nine points over Johnson's Parti Québécois. And for the first time since 1986 neither of the

major political parties debated the traditionally contentious issues of Quebec independence or of policies to assert the primacy of French within the province. Whatever the outcome, the election will be a watershed.

Confrontations: Both Johnson and Bourassa offered voters largely conservative economic policies and they extolled the importance of the private business sector in the provincial economy. Unlike the flag-waving confrontations between federalists and sovereigntists of past campaigns, a major debating point in the current campaign was the dollar-and-cents issue of whether the PQ was too generous in the terms it offered to South Korea's Hyundai company in return for establishing a \$300-million auto plant in the province. That debate also led to allegations that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and many members of the Quebec wing of Mulroney's federal Conservative party were favoring the re-election of the PQ.

Mulroney—who is an old friend of Bourassa's—insisted that his government was completely neutral. "I challenge anyone to prove the contrary," declared the Prime Minister. He added: "As far as I'm concerned I and my colleagues have practiced exactly what we preached—impossible neutrality." Still, many federal Tories clearly were concerned that a Liberal victory in Quebec, following the Liberal success in Ontario under Premier David Peterson last June, would help form the basis for a Liberal resurgence nationally. As a result, while some federal Conservative supporters were known to be working for Bourassa's party, far more—including some of Mulroney's Quebec ministers—were solidly in the PQ camp. Said Gary Gault, a Quebec City lawyer who was responsible for the Conservatives' Eastern Quebec organization last year: "We have lots of guys out there on both sides. But I guess we have a majority who just don't like Liberals at any level and see the PQ as more likely."

At the same time, the federal party has refused to support the tiny provincial Conservative party that was making its first appearance in a Quebec provincial general election. But Mulroney backed the Quebec Tories, "I would have meant supporting the Prime Minister with a defeat. Recent opinion polls have indicated that the party has the support of only two per cent of Quebec voters."

Comeback: With the polls running nobly in his favor, Bourassa—whose return to the centre of the Quebec political stage constituted a remarkable political comeback—abandoned some of his usual caution. He told Mulroney that he expected his party to win "a maximum of 30 to 35" of the electoral assembly's 52 seats. That estimate was supported by a poll conducted by the respected *SODORUM* firm between Nov. 11 and 19 and published in Montreal's *Le Soleil* last week. The survey showed the Liberals with 51 per cent of the vote and the PQ with 45 per cent. At the same time, an obviously weary and increasingly impatient Johnson seemed for the first time to concede the possibility



of defeat when he acknowledged in a Nov. 17 speech to party supporters that he would rather risk defeat than make campaign promises the province can't afford.

If the polls are correct, a victory by Bourassa would represent one of the most remarkable resurgences in Canadian political history. On the other hand, if the PQ wins, a close friend of the 52-year-old Bourassa noted that the best thing that could happen to him would be to lose his own riding as well. "Which would be a sorry thing compared to what the party would do to him."

Defeat: Unlike the charismatic Johnson, who almost single-handedly restored a defunct and dispirited PQ in 1976, Bourassa already carries the baggage of a humiliating political defeat. Nine years ago the Liberals, who had held office under then premier Bourassa for six years, held a 94-seat majority in the national assembly. But in the election of Nov. 16, 1979, René Lévesque's PQ jumped into office with 73 seats, reducing the Liberals to an opposition group of 36 seats. Bourassa, who lost his own seat, resigned four days later as leader and spent most of the next seven years travelling, studying and lecturing. In October, 1983, he returned from the political wilderness and founded Claude Ryan as Liberal leader. Since then, he has stalked the PQ with single-minded intensity, visiting each riding at least once every three months and usually working seven or eight a week. Throughout his first year as leader Bourassa devoted almost all his time to rebuilding the party organization and raising finances to prepare for the election campaign ahead.

When Johnson, who succeeded Lévesque in September, called an election five weeks ago, Bourassa's efforts began to pay off almost at once. With 267,000 members and \$3.2 million in the bank—compared to 152,000 members and \$1 million for the PQ—the Liberals entered the campaign with an immediate and significant organizational edge. Throughout the campaign the party polled an average of 490 volunteers each in each of a dozen ridings across Quebec to determine its strengths and individual voter interests. As a result, defunct chief Liberal strategist Pierre Blais, "We had no real hand of potential problems seen before they got out of hand." As well, the Liberals say that they were convinced their campaign advantages would give them an edge in tight riding battles.

In Quebec City's Louis-Hébert riding, Liberal backbencher Rijkman Dixon faced one of the PQ's star candidates, Louise Beaudin, the pre-

mier's former delegate-general to France. But while Beaudin had only 250 volunteers working for her, Dixon was backed by a force of 1,800. For its part, the PQ tried to turn its lack of numerical and financial strength into an advantage. As Johnson observed at the outset of the campaign, "We want

the massive James Bay hydroelectric project. As well, he initiated the province's first health insurance program and introduced measures that included a free legal aid program and environmental protection laws. But his authoritarian handling of the 1978 October Crisis, when separatist terrorists carried

violability with the voters. As well, Bourassa tended periodically to leave himself open to ridicule by his opponents. Revolutionists that a personal bodyguard also served as his hairdresser (several embarrassing. Even Bourassa's supporters in his good personal terms with reporters sometimes had an adverse effect. Although he was punctilious about returning telephone calls and allowed some reporters to address him by the more familiar *le ministre* instead of *vous*, these

photops with jay about him," noted Liberal backbencher Clifford Lincoln. "But they respect his ability, and that is what is most important."

Amateurism: The opinion polls revealed a curious ambivalence in Quebecers' attitudes toward Bourassa and Johnson. According to the November poll, 59 per cent of those questioned felt that Bourassa was most likely to improve the economy, compared to 41 per cent who favored Johnson's ability. But 41 per cent of those polled

memberships plummeted to only \$7,000 from a 1981 high of more than 300,000. Many of those who left were veteran workers who had provided the organizational backbone of the party in previous election campaigns. Following Johnson's election to the leadership, the 65-year-old Lévesque remained aloof and he was elected in Europe throughout the campaign.

In the meantime, Johnson has quietly redrawn the contours of the PQ. He acknowledged during the radio debate



Bourassa and wife, Andrée, a remarkable resurgence for a former premier

to be like a Volkswagen—small and inexpensive, but efficient and lovable."

Edges: The Liberals counted on their organizational edge to make up for Bourassa's major problem with some voters. After becoming the youngest premier in Quebec history in 1970 at the age of 36, he made a successful beginning by launching construction of

out two political kidnappings and Pierre Trudeau's federal Liberals took control of the resulting crisis. His popularity began to dwindle. The controversial introduction of the province's first restrictive language legislation and a series of scandals involving government relations with trade unions also ended the premier's

gratitudes were often regarded with either contempt or suspicion.

Already distrusted in the English community, Bourassa has now difficulty early in the campaign when he unconsciously Fred Perry

Blais, who had represented the largely English-speaking riding of St. Louis for 35 years, and replaced him with a francophone, Jacques Chagnon. Still, despite some measure of affection for the fluently bilingual Johnson, surveys indicated that anglophones would vote massively for the Liberals. One reason was that both anglophones and francophones respect Bourassa's economic expertise. "It is true that people are not exactly jumping off

also thought that Johnson as an individual was best equipped to be leader, while only 25 per cent thought that of Bourassa.

In fact, many political observers said that Johnson's smooth performance would send the PQ from a seat at the polls. Last June, shortly before Lévesque announced his retirement, internal PQ polls showed that support for the party had dipped below 38 per cent and that the party might win fewer than five seats in a general election. Following the party's bitterly disputed decision last January to drop Quebec independence as an issue in the election, thousands of PQers deserted the party in protest, and

that the "dream of an independent Quebec will never leave the hearts and minds of many Quebecers," but Johnson consistently played down the party's sovereignty position—and if the PQ wins the election, some observers suggest that he will try to abolish it completely (page 23). He has also given the party a new kind of campaign organization. In previous elections PQ strategists ran campaigns from the party's headquarters in out-of-the-way Montreal, but Johnson bypassed the party organizers and brought in his own advisers with marketing and business backgrounds.

Support: At the same time, the party's membership has undergone dramatic demographic changes. The PQ's solid support in urban areas has eroded in its separatist and neo-democratic ideology, but looking for the party has now shifted largely to rural Que-



Johnson with supporter and wife, Marie-Louise (right) poses for a premier's gawkiness disclaimer



Lévesque aloof

see. That base of support, along with Johnson's conservative and moderately nationalist policies, has evoked frequent comparisons with the government of his father, Daniel, who served as Union Nationale premier of the province from 1966 until he died in 1988. For his part, the 39-year-old Johnson, who once said that "almost anything can be settled by good will and negotiation," acknowledges that his style resembles Mulroney's. "I guess it is because we are both francophones," said Johnson, whose Irish grandfather married a francophone.

In fact, the generally warm relations between Johnson's PQ and the Mulroney government, with its 66-member Quebec caucus, appeared to support allegations that the federal Conservatives are anxious to see the PQ re-elected in order to protect the Tories' power base in Quebec. "The problem with a Liberal victory," noted Tory strategist and columnist Dallas Camp, "is that it would open up vast areas of patronage that would form the basis of a rebirth of the Liberal party nationally."

Linker: As well, some prominent Quebec members of Mulroney's cabinet, including Public Works Minister Rick LaSalle and Maurice Vincent, minister for external affairs, made their preferences for individual PQ candidates known. Still, others, like Small Business Minister Arnold Bennett, had close links with the Liberals' René Charle. The blunt fact is that for the best interests of our party I hope our rival party wins—by only one seat. That way we remain the only party at any level that has a true majority base and can say it speaks for most Quebecers.

In the meantime, there were signs that Johnson's eagerness to appease the federally backed Bloc Québécois was not nearly as effective as he had intended it to be. Johnson claimed at first that the plan would directly create 1,200 new jobs in Quebec and another 4,000 indirectly, but the Montreal Gazette revealed that Hyndas had not agreed to buy its shares within the set deadline. Well, Beauchamp's Liberals criticized the terms of the agreement, under which Quebec will give Hyndas a 400-acre site and \$110 million in grants and interest-free loan guarantees. "There is every impression," noted Beauchamp, "that Mr. Johnson is in a hurry to close any kind of deal before the election, has not made the best deal he

could have for Quebecers."

Triumphs Beyond those of who triumphs on Dec. 3, there is every likelihood that one outstanding problem between Ottawa and Quebec City will soon be successfully resolved. Although Quebec has yet to become a signatory to the 1982 Canadian Constitution and Charter of Rights and Freedoms, both Beauchamp and Johnson have indicated that they are confident of reaching agreement with the Mulroney government. As well, sources in Ottawa told *Maclean's* that civil servants in both Quebec City and Ottawa are effectively laying the groundwork for

people signing the contentious nationalist statute *Charte de la Personne*. For his part, a weary Johnson showed signs of fraying nerves. Annoyed by a reporter's questions, Johnson at one point caricatured the journalist as a "chien de journaliste" (dog of a journalist). Later in the week, in a speech to businessmen in the Eastern Townships, Johnson angrily accused Beauchamp of "endangering social peace" by making 2400 worth of election promises—including pledges to abolish tariffs on groceries, auto insurance and personal insurance with a total cost of \$288 million—that Johnson claimed the



Johnson family in 1965 (Daniel Jr., Daniel Sr., and Pierre Marc): good will

further talks between the two sides. But the issue is not a pressing one in Quebec. As Beauchamp noted last week, "I want to talk about the Constitution, yes. But if you ask me if it is more important than jobs and the economy, the answer is no."

As the campaign neared its end, Liberal's clearly felt that the wind was at their back. As a sign of changing tides, more than 4,000 young Quebecers turned out last week for an emotional rally at Montreal's Paul Savard Arena—the same arena in which the PQ staged its emotional 1986 victory celebrations. Later in the week, Beauchamp was greeted at an election rally in the Quebec City area by a crowd of 200

provincials could not afford. **Shakes.** The emotional stakes for both parties were high. As a PQ MP acknowledged last week, "At this stage, I could stand losing to just about anyone else. But not Beauchamp, not after all this time." Beauchamp, striving to become only the second Quebecer since Maurice Duplessis to lose an election and then return as premier, was also fighting for his own political survival. "I and my party have come this far," he remarked last week. "We cannot, must not, let us now."

—ANTHONY WILKINSON/SMITH with
BRETTE KILGATE in Montreal; MICHAEL
ROSE in Ottawa and correspondence reports

An all-consuming passion

COVER

The first time Robert Beauchamp attended a political meeting was on a whim one night in 1944, when he was 11 years old and still in primary school. Alone, Beauchamp went to a meeting of the nationalist Bloc Populaire several blocks from his home in east-end Montreal. Though he later remembered little of what was said, he was struck by the speakers and the overall atmosphere and his future was decided. "Politics at school makes me tick," he said recently. Indeed, for Beauchamp, being a politician is not only an avocation, but an all-consuming passion. Declared L. Ian MacDonald, author of the political chronology *From Beauchamp to Beauchamp*: "As someone once said, the best way to describe Robert is that other people go to cathedrals and art galleries for enjoyment in Europe—but Robert likes to visit parliaments."

Interests. The 50-year-old Beauchamp is campaigning to complete one of the most extraordinary newbooks ever in Canadian politics, his almost 600-page *History of the Walls of Montreal*. Although the walls of Montreal are lined with expensive paintings by Quebec artist Jean-Paul Lesauve, they were chosen by Beauchamp's wife of 21 years, Andrée. During his years out of politics, from 1978 to 1983, he became an ardent baseball fan. But he swiftly abandoned interest when he returned to the Liberal leadership. Almost everything Beauchamp does regularly is concerned with political or economic matters, and even his own grocer asking innocent outside Quebec a French politics.

Despite that single-mindedness, and the public reputation he acquired as premier for being aloof, few Quebec politicians inspire as much affection

from their peers in private. Declared Michel Beaulieu, a friend of the Liberal leader "Robert's problem as a politician is that he has never let the private man show through. He is positively humble and considerate." In his



Beauchamp with Mulroney: politics is what makes me tick

early days as premier in 1980, Beauchamp chose to stay at the Hotel Clarendon in Quebec City, a fairly decrepit establishment in the city's Vieux Quartier, and often wandered unannounced into local bottles to chat with students. After the kidnapping of British diplomat James Cross in October, 1970, however, Beauchamp moved into a heavily guarded underground apartment in a government building known as "The Bastion" across the street from the national assembly. He continued to stay there after the October Crisis ended and gradually became known as a politician who was obsessed with the trappings of office, such as limousines and bodyguards.

Now, Beauchamp has clearly not forgotten the abuse heaped on him during his first year in office in 1976. A combination of a series of scandals involving the government and Beauchamp's own staff, controversial public image led use of his own back-benchers, Sainte-Anne member George Simard, to describe him as "the most hated man in Quebec." Although Beauchamp will not admit to having made any serious mistakes while in office, he conceded that he was "very young" when he took office at age 30.

Controversy. In fact, the controversies surrounding Beauchamp's final years in office have helped obscure his own rise to the top. Born to a lower-middle-class family in Montreal's East End, Beauchamp paid his way through college and law school by working at a succession of jobs that included tarring in a service factory, as a bank teller, and a toll taker on the electric bridge as the Jacques Cartier Bridge linking Montreal and the South Shore. Married in 1964 to Andrée Simard, whose family are wealthy shop holders in Strevi, the couple spent their first year in England, where Beauchamp had been awarded a \$5,000 scholarship and a grant from the Blackens King Foundation.

Eight years later, after working in Ottawa as an economic adviser, Liberal Leader Jean Lesage asked him to run in the 1968 election. Elected in the Montreal riding of Miramichi, he became an opposition back-benchers and often a critic. At the same time, he often played host to a group of dissident Liberals led by René Lévesque, who were discussing the notion that later became known as sovereignty-association. Beauchamp later "We talked because I wanted to keep René with us, but his idea was more for me." In 1979, after Lesage retired, the party elected Beauchamp leader.

Now Beauchamp says that his relationship to politics has nothing to do with a desire to vindicate himself. Said Beauchamp: "I look to the future, not to the past." Still, if he wins, Beauchamp and he will feel "a certain special feeling, something like that, for about two hours." But he added, "After that, it will go away, because there will be so many other things for me to do."

—ANTHONY WILKINSON/SMITH in Montreal

The Main Street aristocrat

COVER

EVEN AS A YOUNG MAN, Pierre Marc Johnson had an affinity for politics. When his late father, Daniel, led the Union Nationale to a surprise victory in the 1966 Quebec provincial election campaign, 10-year-old Pierre Marc campaigned door to door in his father's rural riding of Bagot, east of Montreal. Several years later, when campaigning alongside Pierre Marc in that election and who is now a Conservative member of Parliament, says that

trained as having him meet voters while producing commercials and newsreels that showed him in various settings—typically chaffing with Quebecers beside heavy construction equipment or on a pig farm.

The strategy annoyed Johnson's Liberal opponents, who claimed that the PQ has so little support that it can no longer pick a political foe. Johnson's media-oriented campaign helped his opponents to portray him as an elusive politician. In fact, Quebec re-

scribe Johnson as a tireless worker who is determined to master the details of every issue. Noted Liberal Herbert Marc, who was opposition justice critic when Johnson was René Lévesque's justice minister during the first half of 1985. "He understands the issues and knows how to explain them. But his Achilles heel is that he freezes when it comes to taking any kind of action."

Strategy: Johnson's attention to every aspect of the campaign, which often led him to campaign far longer than his handlers wished, may have exhausted him. With a week to go before the election, Johnson's opponents admitted that the premier was weary and had lost close to 15 lb. during the campaign.

In the battle of images with Robert Bourassa's Liberals, Johnson's strategy clearly succeeded—up to a point. Though the polls showed the Liberals leading during the closing stages of the campaign, Johnson managed to reduce the spread between the two by more than 20 points in the period from May to early September. As well, a poll published by *Le Devoir* last week indicated

that 50 per cent of those surveyed felt more confident in Johnson than Bourassa in a campaign that lacked any overriding issues. Johnson perceived fiscal conservatism and less government interference as the issues of Quebecers. As for his long-term goals, Denis predicted that Johnson would guide the PQ toward the complete abandonment of the separatist plank which it has officially only temporarily shelved. Already, said Serfaty, "Johnson has profoundly changed the PQ to a more realistic, more open party."

The question still to be answered as election day approached was whether he had succeeded in changing the party enough to satisfy a people who still deeply resent separatism. —JENNIFER MALLACE in Montreal



Johnson with Bourassa, commercial showing the candle is in businesslike and workaday settings

Johnson did not "immediately show the warm touch with the people that his father had—but he played right in it." Johnson went on to take degrees in both law and medicine. But he pressed medicine in Montreal only two years before entering full-time politics and getting elected to the national assembly in 1976. And he has also grown into a conservative politician. André Bernier, a longtime Johnson confidant and the premier's communications director during the current Quebec election campaign, said that "Johnson is a pure political animal."

Trademarks: Despite that, the 39-year-old Parti Québécois leader, campaigning for the first time as Quebec's premier, has adopted a number of trademarks that turn the PQ's trademark. Indeed, Johnson's opponents concern-

porters sometimes referred to Johnson as "the Teflon Man" or the "Blow-cruff" because of his ability to glide unscathed past tricky political issues. Johnson's supporters admit that they have been forced to battle perceptions of the gawky, gaunt Johnson as being cold and arrogant. But Denis, 41, who has remained close to Johnson despite political differences, explained that the premier's manner is "more aristocratic than aloof."

Still, the demands of an arduous political season appeared to take a severe physical toll on Johnson. After last summer's 80-day campaign for the PQ leadership, Johnson immediately confronted the struggle to shore up the PQ's shaky support. —JENNIFER MALLACE in Montreal

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You have to take the time to experience it. That's the only way anyone has ever understood what Saabs are.

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The interior of the Saab 9000 has earned an EPA "large car" rating

to do everything well, the Saab 9000 is the least compromised car we have ever built.

It is surprisingly fast. With its 16-valve, intercooled, turbocharged engine, 0 to 100 km can be achieved in just over 8 seconds, making the Saab 9000 a very

Saab 9000 Turbo 16 is in, and it's out to prove a point—that no other European luxury sedan in its class is created equal.

**SAAB
9000 TURBO 16**

The car for people going places.

Defending arctic claims

Shortly before External Affairs Minister Joe Clark reaffirmed Canada's territorial claim to the Arctic last September is the wake of the controversial voyage by the U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker Polar Sea, an internal government report indicated that Washington might be planning further arctic voyages. External Affairs department documents obtained by Maclean's last week cited American

reference to plans that could undermine Canadian claims to arctic sovereignty by sending a U.S. ship on a voyage through the Arctic's narrowest, McClure Strait. And another federal memorandum indicated that Ottawa might try to limit the United States by sending Canadian icebreakers through McClure Strait next year. The documents also revealed that Canadian officials were caught unprepared after they learned accidentally last week that the Polar Sea would sail in Arctic waters claimed by Canada.



The U.S. Coast Guard's icebreaker Polar Sea in the Northwest Passage in August unprepared

reference to plans that could undermine Canadian claims to arctic sovereignty by sending a U.S. ship on a voyage through the Arctic's narrowest, McClure Strait. And another federal memorandum indicated that Ottawa might try to limit the United States by sending Canadian icebreakers through McClure Strait next year. The documents also revealed that Canadian officials were caught unprepared after they learned accidentally last week that the Polar Sea would sail in Arctic waters claimed by Canada.

According to one of the documents, which were obtained under the federal Access to Information Act, Canadian observers aboard the Polar Sea during its 11-day voyage through the Northwest Passage in August heard U.S. officers and crew discussing future arctic voyages. An American Coast Guard official admitted last week that there

were "no plans" for any further trips into waters claimed by Canada, but according to the accidental report, written by Barry Macbratney, director general of the external affairs department's legal affairs bureau, the U.S. crew members discussed an attempt by the Polar Sea and its sister ship, Polar Star, to reach the North Pole and "implied that the U.S. Coast Guard was keen to attempt, in the future, a first-

Lewis St. Laurent and John A. Macdonald "attempt the first transits through the difficult McClure Strait as part of complete east-to-west transit of the Northwest Passage," on their way west en route to Vancouver's international transportation fair, Expo 86. Last week a senior Canadian Coast Guard official denied knowledge of any plans for an attempted crossing but added that the first transit of the Northwest Passage by way of the McClure Strait should be "piled up" by a Canadian ship, says.

One of the documents obtained last week indicated that Canada first learned of the Polar Sea's voyage by accident—not through close consultations with American officials, as Clark and other senior Canadian officials have asserted. In July, Clark released a statement that "Canada was informed of plans for the proposed voyage by the government of the United States on May 25." In fact, the documents showed that an inquiry by an unidentified reporter early in May first tipped the external affairs department to the planned trip. As a result, as May 13 Ottawa instructed the Canadian Embassy in Washington to "make discreet low-key inquiries with U.S. Coast Guard officials for info on U.S. icebreaker activities for this summer, so referring in particular to plans for possible transit of Northwest Passage."

Even after Washington confirmed the trip, Ottawa officials apparently were split on what advice to give the government. According to one document, as late as June 27 Canadian officials cancelled a scheduled meeting with U.S. counterparts in Washington and admitted in a message to the Canadian Embassy there that "we have not yet reached interdepartmentally agreed approach on course of action to be proposed to ministers."

—KEN MACQUEEN in Ottawa



Postal postal staffers: "This group of employees seems to have a death wish"

A gloomy postal report

In a report to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government on the performance of the Canadian postal system last week, a five-man committee of experts was extremely blunt. "The problems facing Canada Post," they concluded last week, "are serious, if not unresolvable." At a news conference, members of the committee sounded even more somber warnings. Declared retired Bank of Montreal chairman Fred McNair: "I have never in my life seen anything as bleak as this thing is." The committee's dramatic proposals—including a known deadline for Canada Post to become efficient or close to exit—produced a instant response from Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Michel Côté, who said he planned further consultations before taking action.

Noting Canada Post's long history of labor unrest, massive delays and late mail delivery, the commission headed by Geoffrey Trust president Alan Marchmont proposed sweeping measures. Among the proposals: "Major efforts should be made to improve 'poisonous' relations between the post office and its unions. The commission's report also noted that postal service wages and restrictive work practices were so out of line with the private sector that "this group of employees seems to have a death wish."

Instead of having the cabinet approve postage rate increases, future increases should be approved by an inde-

pendent regulatory agency.

• If Canada Post fails to substantially improve its performance and become financially self-sufficient by 1990, Ottawa should consider turning over most postal service to the private sector. Côté noted that the report would "no doubt lead to the introduction of reforms" but said that he planned another round of consultations with "the parties involved." For their part, leaders of the post office's 60,000 unionized employees warned leaders before the report was tabled in Parliament that the recommendation would lead to "a slow, agonizing death" for the post office.

Since 1981 some progress has been made as an ad-hoc plan to improve postal efficiency. In the past, office deficit declined to \$207 million for the fiscal year that ended last March from \$508 million in 1981. But public complaints about unreliable mail delivery are as frequent as ever. And despite efforts to put the post office on a new track, the corporation began drifting again last July when its president, Michael Warren, quit as an apparent protest over political interference. Clearly, whoever accepts the job of guiding the troubled postal corporation through its next critical years will face what the Marchmont committee termed "one of the greatest management challenges in Canada today."

—MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa

Mulroney's mini-shuffle

Ever since he inherited Prime Minister Brian Mulroney by arriving in the House of Commons in June wearing the flowing academic robes he had put on for his son's high school graduation, there had been speculation in Ottawa that Science and Technology Minister Tom Siddons' political prospects were in decline. But last week a broadly smiling Siddons arrived at Government House in Ottawa to be sworn into a more senior portfolio as minister of Fisheries and oceans. Siddons, a British Columbia, took over from Deputy Prime Minister Erik Nielsen, who had been filling in as sitting Fisheries minister since John Fraser resigned on Sept. 25 after the failed 1985 election.

In a minor rearrangement of his cabinet, Mulroney at the same time promoted Frank Obera, another British Columbia who has served on the Commons' back benches for 13 years, to take over the science and technology portfolio. But Mulroney did not name a replacement for former conservation minister Marcel Masse, who resigned from the cabinet two days after Fraser when he discovered that he was being investigated for possible irregularities in his election campaign. While Masse remains frustrated by the ongoing investigation, he is heartened by weekly phone calls of encouragement from Mulroney.

Athletic experts, for the most part, were pleased with the surprise appointment of Obera to Fisheries post, although New Brunswick's Gerald Merrihew had been widely touted as the likely candidate. Said Gordon Chagnon, president of Halifax-based National Sea Products Ltd. "A Marston move to Fisheries is a good thing. I had a hand of worrying about being out of being partial to his province." Added Earle McCurdy, secretary-treasurer of the Newfoundland Fishermen's Union: "The fact he is a Westerner is neither here nor there. I'm more worried about finding out what policies he will espouse."

Although his promotion had been widely rumored, Obera admitted that science is not his strong suit. But he added that Mulroney "didn't ask me to build the space ship but to create a climate in which the government can be helpful for Canada to play a role in science and technology."

—JILLIAN MACQUEEN in Ottawa

The high cost of jobs in Cape Breton

This month the Sydney Steel Corp. (SYSC) will fire up its coke ovens for the first time in two years, sending a cloud of smoke over the working-class Cape Breton neighbourhood of Whistler Park. It will also add sticky black tar to the 150,000 tons that already clog Magdalen Creek, the narrow inlet of polluted water running between the plant and the tree-lined side streets leading to Sydney's Battery Point. Health officials have already blamed the pollution for the elevated rates of cancer and respiratory diseases found throughout the area's smokestacks. And some people

Elmer McKay, standing in for Stevens who is recovering from heart bypass surgery in October, said last month that new business ventures in the region—including a \$61-million lobster processing plant and a crayfish plant expansion—would inject \$10 million in new investment into the region over the next six months. Local experts said that the investment would create only 150 new jobs in a region that has the highest unemployment level in the country, with \$3.3 per cent of the 68,000-member work force jobless. Said Thomas Townes, managing director of W&O, a group that provides

for Stevens' "own credibility in regional development."

Death by absenteeism has been forecast repeatedly for Cape Breton's two biggest industries: its coal mines and the Sydney steel plant. Both were taken over by governments—first by Ottawa and then by Halifax—in 1987. Not in recent years, both industries have suffered from declining demand. As well, a fire in the spring of 1984 at one of the coal mines and another at a Glace Bay fish packing plant last January, left 2,300 people without work. Not only that, but Stevens announced in the May federal budget that two money-losing heavy-water plants operated in Glace Bay and Port Hawkesbury by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd would be closed, and 600 jobs will disappear.

A rugged landscape of rock, forest and water reaching out from the eastern tip of mainland Nova Scotia, Cape Breton is marked by scenery that makes it a popular summer tourist destination. But the island's spectacular natural beauty overshadows the area's endemic poverty. Typically, the main street of Port Hawkesbury on Cape Breton's south shore is an affordable commercial strip where tourist kits and a food restaurants and down-at-the-heels shopping plazas.

The strain on the island's social fabric is reflected in the growing demand for social worker Marie MacAdam's one-woman crisis counselling service at Sydney's St. Rita Hospital. Alcoholism, drug abuse, family violence and suicide are among the worst problems. "In the past 10 years it's gone steadily downhill," said MacAdam. "In the past five it's been awful." In one recent 18-month period mental health workers recorded more than a dozen suicides in the neighboring communities of Sydney Mines and North Sydney Strait.



Sydney steel mill in Nova Scotia: "The most desirable place in Canada to invest"

in Sydney claim that the startup of the coke ovens may mean even more death and disease. But it will also produce 50 jobs. And in a region in which work has been chronically scarce, the trade-off is accepted.

Others in making a renewed effort to bring sweeping change to the historically disadvantaged region. Last spring Industry Minister Sinclair Stevens named Cape Breton business leaders that with the reviving of Finance Minister Michael Wilson's May 28 budget the island had become "the most desirable place in Canada to invest." Stevens predicted that new federal tax incentives would lead to a flood of private investment to rejuvenate a region in which millions of jobs had been spent over the past two decades supporting failing industries.

So far, Wilson's tax measures have produced only a trickle of new private funds to the area. Revenue Minister

economic revival in Cape Breton. "It's only a drop in the bucket in relation to the 20,000 to 25,000 jobs that need to be created."

Still, Cape Breton has clearly become a test case for Perry policies on regional development. The region's future may also provide a clear indication of whether private firms can succeed after seven successive Liberal governments—which directly granted millions of dollars to designated companies—failed to reinvigorate the region. "This is the proving ground," declared Elizabeth Brice, chief economist with the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, "not only for what policies will work" but

Stevens' 'credibility'



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"But how well does it cook?" used to be the most important question you could ask when shopping for a microwave oven. Today, thanks partly to Toshiba innovations over the years, most new microwaves cook fairly well. Although we can say with complete confidence that none of them surpasses Toshiba's new Power Globe System for even, predictable

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TOSHIBA

efforts are being made to lighten the oppressive atmosphere. Author Silver Donald Cameron is planning a three-week arts festival to be held in Baddeck next summer and hopes to attract such world-class musicians as Joni Mitchell as well as lesser-known regional talent.

Reporters familiar with Cape Breton's long economic decline are skeptical that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government strategy for revitalizing Cape Breton's withered economy will succeed. Under Wilson's budget proposals—which have still not been passed by Parliament—businesses may claim a tax credit equal to 60 per cent of eligible investments in Cape Breton against income earned elsewhere in Canada. Combined with other incentives offered by Steven's department of regional industrial expansion (SRIE), the tax measure effectively reimburses investors by up to 84 cents of every dollar invested in Cape Breton. But Glace Bay's Loren Macdonald, Nova Scotia president of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, described Ottawa's measures as "more of the same old game of vague promises, short-term band-aid solutions and temporary jobs."

Since May 1984's Halifax office has been receiving an average of 12 inquiries a week. According to Robert Souffier, CMT's director of operations for Nova Scotia, "We're working on about 50 that could translate into plants." Until recently, only two small expenses, worth less than \$900,000, by existing Cape Breton firms could be traced to the incentives. As well, Magna International Inc., a Markham, Ont., auto parts maker announced in July that it would build factories in Cape Breton employing 300 people. But Magna's investment was conditional on additional federal assistance with transportation costs, which so far has not been forthcoming.

In the meantime, McKay has indicated that Ottawa is considering the recommendations of a task force made up of business and community leaders on the area's economic prospects. In September the committee said that tax incentives were ineffective and it urged instead that Ottawa spend as much as \$600 million over the next several years to stimulate the region's economy. Among other proposals, the committee urged Ottawa to support a variety of public works projects ranging from forestry to modernization of the Sydney Steel Corp. Steel Treven-
"We expect to have something when Steven gets back in his fleet." For the people of Cape Breton Island, that cannot be too soon.

—CHRIS WOOD in Sydney

A cruel case of murder

The witnesses to the slaying last year of 60-year-old Hanna Bushbaum, as well as those who have testified that her husband, Helmut, had begun planning the murder months before, included convicted or self-confessed drug addicts, thugs and prostitutes. Another witness, the Bushbaum's nephew Roy, was only 14 at the time and was forced to keep his head down during a grisly roadside attack. But according to the testimony during the first five weeks of a sensational trial, an assassin forced the victim



Bushbaum: the millionaire surprised the best killer

from the Bushbaum's station wagon outside of London, Ont., and shot her through the head. The boy, who had flown from British Columbia for a visit and had just been picked up at Toronto's international airport by his aunt and uncle, told an Ontario Supreme Court jury in St. Catharines last week that he heard his Aunt Hanna plead with her assailants, "Please, I have five children at home." Then, Roy added, "I heard three thurs."

The nephew told his shocking story at the first-degree murder trial of his 46-year-old uncle, millionaire nursing home operator Helmut Bushbaum from Kanata, Ont. Other witnesses in the case told how they were employed by Bushbaum to participate in the clumsy but ultimately successful plot to kill his wife. Appearing as a prosecution witness, 36-year-old Terry Armes of London told the court that

Bushbaum "didn't even flinch" as he stood at the side of the highway and watched a masked man shoot his wife. Armes, who admitted in court to being a former alcoholic and drug addict, was one of seven people originally charged in the case and one of three already serving sentences for the crime. Armes pleaded guilty to second-degree murder in September and was sentenced to life in prison, eligible for parole in 10 years.

Armes also testified that just before the killing on July 5, 1984, Hanna turned to her husband and said, "No, honey, please, not this way." According to Armes, he and two friends, Patrick Allen and Gary Poshay, waited by the side of the road on the day of the murder for the Bushbaum station wagon to arrive from the airport. When it stopped, said Armes, Poshay "dragged Hanna Bushbaum out of the front passenger seat and took her over to the guard-rail." Armes said that Bushbaum, who had climbed out of his car, stood on his tiptoes to watch the slaying.

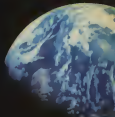
Testimony also revealed that Bushbaum, who was earlier described in court as a devout churchgoer, insured his wife for \$1 million five months before her death. Pamela Goodwin, a London, Ont., bank teller, testified that Bushbaum cashed cheques for \$1,000 the day before his wife died and another for \$5,000 the day after. Said Goodwin: "We had heard about it on the radio that morning and we were surprised to see him."

One of the most chilling moments in the trial came when Hanna Bushbaum's brother-in-law described a visit by the Bushbaums to his home in Kitchener, Ont., just hours before Hanna Bushbaum's death. Hanna Wagner told the court that when he offered the couple lunch, Bushbaum declined and said that he and wife would eat in a restaurant. According to Wagner, his sister-in-law—who was to die in a few hours—told him that "I had my honey invites me, I go out with my honey for lunch."

—GLEN ALLEN in Toronto



PREMIUM IS PREMIUM.



A debatable honor



Lougheed, deeply moved

When Alberta's Premier Donald Getty announced at his swearing-in on Nov. 1 that his government planned to rename Kananaskis Provincial Park in honor of his predecessor, former premier Peter Lougheed indicated that he was deeply moved. So were many other Albertans, but in an unfavorable way. Environmentalists, native leaders and members of the public have joined in protesting the decision. They wanted the name 300-square-mile park in the Rocky Mountains to keep the name it was given in memory of a legendary 19th-century Indian warrior. As premier, Lougheed in 1983 was heavily criticized for authorizing the spending of \$40 million to develop the park and an adjacent \$10-million golf course. A critique written to the Calgary Herald sarcastically suggested that instead of changing the park's name the government could decree that "every male child in Alberta" be named Peter.

A troubled homecoming

On Aug. 19, 1945, Winnipeg-born Fred Darvin changed ships with about 5,000 other Canadian soldiers in Europe, in northern France, to take part in one of the bloodiest engagements of the Second World War. After spending three years as a German prisoner, Darvin returned to Windsor, Ont., and eventually found a job across the river in Detroit. He became an American citizen and in 1960 moved to Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for the sake of his two sons, who both subsequently died of muscular dystrophy. Then, two years ago, Darvin developed circulatory problems in his left leg. He and his wife moved back to Windsor in June, 1986, and eventually had his left leg amputated six inches below the knee. As a Canadian war veteran, Darvin's medical expenses are paid by the veterans' affairs department. But when Darvin applied for landed immigrant status in his native land, the immigration department's Ontario regional office told him no and ordered him to leave the country by Jan. 15 because his health might place "excessive demands" on Canada's Medicare system, Darvin said. "I just want to spend the rest of my days in Canada." Last week, when details of the case became public, Employment and Immigration Minister Flavia MacLeod intervened and, after reviewing the case, declared that Darvin can remain in Canada.

Funding the schools

Ever since former premier William Davis announced last year that his Conservative Ontario government would extend public funding to the senior grades of Roman Catholic high schools, groups of anti-Catholic parents and teachers have objected to the decision. Last week opponents of the measure—which Premier David Peterson's Liberal government promised to carry out—succeeded in blocking a vote to begin the over-ten-year funding. Acting as an objection launched by the Metropolitan Toronto School Board and the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, Mr. Justice Joseph Potts of the Supreme Court of Ontario ordered the Peterson government to delay \$91 million in interim funding to Roman

Catholic high schools. Potts ruled that the courts would have to decide whether the interim funding was legal under Ontario's 1985 Education Act, which provides for public funding of Catholic schools only through Grade 10. A bill to extend funding through Grade 12 is now before the Ontario legislature but has been delayed pending a ruling on its constitutionality by the Ontario Supreme Court. In the meantime, education officials estimated that some 6,800 students had either transferred into or remained in Catholic high schools—where students in Grades 11, 12 and 13 have paid tuition fees in the past—in anticipation of public funding this year.

Damning the torpedoes

The harbingers of winter appeared on Vancouver Island last week, and heavy snow and freezing winds forced a group of peace protesters to weather the storm in tents at their camp near Nanaimo Bay, 34 km north of Nanaimo on the Strait of Georgia. Since April the protesters—who call their group the Nanaimo Conversion Campaign—have been keeping an around-the-clock vigil to monitor U.S. submarines and surface vessels as they arrive in Nanaimo Bay to test weapons systems. The campaign has focused attention on the little-known military exercises. Under a U.S.-Canada agreement the United States Navy since 1965 has tested weapons in a 64-square-mile area in the waters between Vancouver Island and the British Columbia mainland. It is Canada's only torpedo testing range, and restrictions placed on the area during testing—supported by Canadian navy patrol vessels—force West Coast pleasure sailors to skirt the test range when they sail in one of the world's most beautiful straits. Since January, 1984, the protesters have tracked 10 visits by U.S. submarines, which they claim are armed with nuclear weapons, into Nanaimo Bay. The aim of the protesters is to bring public pressure to bear on Ottawa not to renew the U.S.-Canadian war post-testing agreement, which expires in April.

A disputed decision



Weinfeld's conditions

When Mr. Justice David Weinfeld announced last week that his federal inquiry to determine whether Nazi-era war criminals are living in Canada is ready to visit the Soviet Union and Poland to gather evidence, the former Quebec Superior Court judge indicated that Soviet and Polish officials would have to meet strict legal requirements. Among Weinfeld's conditions: access to original documents on war crimes; use of independent reporters and the freedom to examine witnesses in accordance with Canadian rules of evidence. In fact, the judge's requirements could lead Communist authorities to decide to co-operate with the occasional Jewish organizations approved by Weinfeld's ground rules, but Ukrainian-Canadian groups were concerned that the Soviets might still find ways to fabricate evidence against anti-Communist Ukrainians now living in Canada. Conservative officials who agreed that Weinfeld had requested an extension beyond the December deadline imposed when the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney established the investigation early this year.

For women like Catherine Deneuve. And men like you.



LASSALE
THE HERITAGE IS OBVIOUS.

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Raising toasts to a new era

It was a drink band around the world. Glasses raised, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev ended their long-ventured summit in Geneva last week with a warm exchange of chilled champagne toasts—and a pledge to meet again soon. The brief ceremony, featuring an inexpensive bottle of French champagne purchased by the U.S. delegation from a local hotel, was held in a small room above the ballrooms of the International Conference Centre. There, minutes earlier, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had signed a new cultural and scientific exchange agreement. The exchange program itself was modest. But it was the first understanding reached by an American president with a Soviet leader since Jimmy Carter initiated the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) with the late Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna in June, 1979. Moreover, its conclusion—and the Reagan-Gorbachev toasts—may herald a new era of intense but friendly competition between the superpowers after years of outright hostility.

During five hours of private talks accompanied only by interpreters, and another 11 hours of meetings with their closest advisers, the President of the United States and the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union failed to achieve major agreement on any of the issues that dominated their agenda. Those included arms control, regional conflicts and human rights. But the smooth chemistry of their six separate encounters and the apparently genuine personal rapport the two men established transcended that. Shultz told Gorbachev in a Thursday morning statement, "Despite the fact that there is as much weaponry as before our meeting, the world is nonetheless a safer place in which to live. I am optimistic when I look to the future." Added Reagan, completing a marathon 3407-hour day with a transatlantic flight and an ad-



Reagan and Gorbachev: friendly competition after years of outright hostility

dress to Congress and the American people. "I can't claim we had a meeting of minds on fundamentals. But we understand each other better. That's the key to peace. I gained a better perspective. I felt it all too."

That determinedly optimistic view was clearly what ails on both sides at the Iron Curtain wound to heal. Emerging from a sparsely conference room in Brussels where Reagan—on

route to Washington—briefed 18 heads of state governments on his talks with Gorbachev, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney noted that the first superpower summit in six years had produced "a basic change in climate and a substantial improvement from where East-West relations had stood before."

Gorbachev, too, aimed warmly to consult his Eastern Bloc partners, flying from Geneva to Prague for a specially

organized postsummit session of the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet leader died Thursday night in Prague Castle, the cliff-top residence of Czech President Gustav Husak, overlooking the ancient capital. According to the official Soviet news agency Tass, the six Soviet satellite states agreed that Gorbachev's sessions with Reagan had created "new favorable opportunities for improving the international situation and for a return to détente."

Almost from their first cordial handshake, it seemed clear that both Reagan and Gorbachev had agreed not to allow deep differences on major issues to impede their joint objective: a

coolly debated Washington's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative—Star Wars—as well as other aspects of arms control. The conversation, aides said, was "lively" but inconclusive.

They did, however, reach early agreement on one point: a total news blackout for the duration of the talks (page 38). The newspapers frontlined the 4,117 sentences assigned to cover the summit but it was otherwise effective, preserving the facade of confidentiality. To compensate, journalists turned to coverage of the wives, Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbacheva, who spent two days in each other's company and parted friends (page 38).

On Wednesday, as the talks shifted to the Soviet Union's austere United Nations Mission in Geneva, they spilled over the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and Moscow's unenvied record of compliance with human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

Amused. According to Donald Reagan, the President's White House chief of staff, the register was "but-er than almost a Ping-Pong match." Slipping an hand repeatedly on the table—a gesture reminiscent of former Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev—Gorbachev demanded answers from Reagan. For his part, the President answered calmly, "If you'll just wait, you'll get your answer. But when the two delegations sit down to draft the final communiqué, a 17-hour exercise that ran on until 4 a.m. Thursday, they had explicit orders from the top not only to seek common ground—but to find it.

To that end, both sides came prepared to abandon prominent bargaining positions. Reagan's retinue, which included Shultz, the United States' top arms negotiator, and Soviet Adviser Robert McFarlane, had arrived in Geneva Sunday morning determined to press Gorbachev on Moscow's role in promoting regional wars and on human rights—specifically, the low level of emigration allowed Soviet Jews. A day later, however, the negotiator was welcomed by Swiss President Kurt Furgler, Kremlin officials con-

ced to insist that unless Washington agreed to refrain, if not surrender, the Soviet U.S. program to develop a space-based defense weapons shield, the talks would fall.

Instead, the joint statement often ignored those differences as framed ambiguous language that each side could interpret as victory. Reagan agreed to "prevent an arms race in space" but that was diplomatic light-years from any specific cessation on researching or testing space-based weaponry. Gorbachev pledged to resolve human rights disputes in a "spirit of co-operation" but made no commitment to release political prisoners or grant those exit visas to Soviet Jews. And while U.S. officials later noted that Moscow seemed ready to negotiate as well as to its six-year-old war against Moscow rebels in Afghanistan, the text of the communiqué contained not a single word on the subject or any other regional conflict.

Indeed, the Geneva summit produced few initiatives. The most important the decision to continue the dialogue. Gorbachev, 54, agreed to visit the United States next year, perhaps in June. Reagan, 54, will travel to Moscow in 1985. At the same time, each country agreed to an expanded exchange program involving artists and athletes, scientists and students, after two years of limited contact. The cultural exchange, Reagan said, would reduce "mutual distrust and suspicion." The summit also produced tentative approval for the opening of a new American consulate in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, and a new Soviet consulate in New York City, the plan was contingent upon the two sides concluding a new civil aviation agreement giving Pan American Airlines and Aeroflot reinforced landing rights in the Soviet Union and the United States Transportation officials agreed that accord in Washington last Friday.

But despite all the broad smiles and general bonhomie, Geneva's freewheeling summit yielded minimal momentum on the overriding East-West issue: arms control. The consensus that was agreed to extend the life of the still-sacrosanct SALT II accord, which expires at year's end. Attempting to keep the pact's life still divides them, Reagan and Gorbachev instructed their negotiating teams in Geneva "to negotiate" the extension. The Soviet position, promising signs of Moscow's apparent willingness to seek a separate accord on nuclear weapons in Europe. The two sides are believed to be much closer to reaching an understanding on these so-called medium-range forces than on the more sensitive strategic systems. But until recently, Soviet negotiators have insisted that any

arms control pact would have to embrace both weapons categories.

On the issue of strategic arms, the leaders again accepted the positive—acceptance, in principle, of a Soviet offer is not current creation of nuclear delivery vehicles by 50 percent. But the two sides still have not agreed on how to define a strategic weapon. Nor have they decided which systems—land, sea or air-based—would be affected by the 50-percent reduction. As a result, arms control analysts remained skeptical about the prospect for an early agreement on offensive arms. As Reagan conceded during his address to Congress, "Quick fixes don't fix big problems. Our watershed year must be steady as we go."

But their most spirited discussions revolved around Reagan's controversial Star Wars program. According to the President, he tried to persuade Gorbachev that strategic defense was just that—a non-nuclear shield that would eliminate the threat of an enemy's first strike. But the Soviet leader remained unconvinced, as he did of Reagan's offer, repeated in Geneva, to share Star Wars technology with the Kremlin. In a one-hour-and-45-minute press conference following the summit's close, Gorbachev insisted that the "will not only lead to a further arms race, but all restraint will be blown to the winds."

In his private talks with Reagan, which he described as "sharp, frank, sometimes very sharp," Gorbachev reiterated his firm opposition to the U.S. plan. "We can hardly manage at it in to harness the arms race," he recalled telling the President. "And here you're trying to engage in further rivalry that will take us into outer space." The Soviets, Gorbachev said, "could not of understanding" the management of Star Wars to Reagan's mind. As for Reagan's politician "We could not understand that a political leader would adopt that position." In the event of a mishap, he said, or as a step toward to destroy the space, "all sorts of computers will be at work." And at that point, warned Gorbachev, political leaders would lose control.

Gorbachev also told Reagan that if he proceeded with SDI development, Moscow would find a way to keep pace.

"I said, 'I'll be right with you. I'll be right with you,'" he said. "I said, 'I'll be right with you. I'll be right with you.'" The Soviet leader said that his country would respond to American weapons effectively, quickly and at a lower cost. But in argument Gorbachev was no more persuasive than Reagan—a point he admitted—regarding the end of his 68-minute opening statement to reporters. Said Gorbachev: "We see that the Americans did not

like the logic we presented."

Significantly, the Soviet leader did not rule out the prospect of an arms accord in which peace research into exotic Star Wars weapons—laser guns and particle beams—would be permitted. In part, U.S. officials claim, Moscow took that position because its own research in the field was already well advanced. At the same time, the officials said, Reagan showed no strong commitment to SDI that the Soviets may have been persuaded not to allow

cal issues, from arms control to human rights." Others on Capitol Hill were more cautious. Said Senate majority leader Robert Dole—like Reagan, a Republican: "I'm not sure we know what he's come back with yet."

The ratings from officials of previous U.S. administrations were generally favorable. "I think the chronography was superb," said Alexander Haig, who until 1982 was Reagan's secretary of state. "But the objective reality is that the difference between that and

Musclevois voiced praise for Gorbachev's diplomatic skill, noting that the youngest Kremlin leader since Josef Stalin had come to power only eight months ago, after the death of Konstantin Chernenko. And they were particularly impressed by the joint communiqué, in which the two leaders agreed that "warfare will exist as long and must never be fought." The Soviet press, which often claims that the Reagan administration is preparing for war, last week vividly

highlighted Gorbachev, 40, a chain-smoking Muscovite with a degree in international politics. A former attaché in the Soviet Union's Ottawa embassy, Gorbachev is now deputy director of the second European department in the ministry of foreign affairs. The U.S. interpreters, also numbering five, were led by Dmitri Serebrennik, 41, a Czech-born naturalized American of Russian heritage. In fact, Zaslavskii, a translator for 14 years, still speaks Russian at home in Washington. The role of inter-

communal proved elusive. On Wednesday night the two leaders and their wives enjoyed an after-dinner drinks session in the library at Malmaison de Saussure, the 17th-century lake-side residence of the Agn Klon where the two leaders met. At the same time, aides wrestled with the language of the draft statement. At one point, it appeared that agreement would not be reached. "There was some epistolary in epistolary Wednesday night," one senior U.S. official recalled. The "some" the two leaders said in that library chat, "Do it," then word went out to both delegations. "The Soviets, the officials said, deferred quickly to their boss, who made decisions 'instantly, without thinking or consultation.'"

With the communiqué back on track, the President then asked Gorbachev to delay the closing ceremony by an hour—from 9 to 10 a.m.—apparently hoping to gain extra sleep in preparation for his reelection journey Thursday. The Soviet leader was initially reluctant, having previously scheduled a 10 a.m. news conference. But he subsequently agreed.

While the protagonists met at center stage, Geneva also played host last week to a number of side-shows. Among the most prominent: the Rev James Jackson's encounter with Gorbachev Tuesday afternoon. Together with an assembly of peace activists, Jackson presented the Soviet leader with a petition signed by more than one million advocates of a nuclear freeze. But their scheduled 30-minute meeting stretched to 45 as the former candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination pressed Gorbachev on Moscow's treatment of Soviet Jews. A more liberal approach to Soviet Jewish immigration, Jackson suggested, "will go a long way to establish the bonds of trust." Besides, he said, "the Jewish" in the so-called problem of Jews in the Soviet Union does not exist.

Still, as the two sides began assessing the results, most observers seemed to reach the same conclusion as Reagan: that the "summit report and will come in for months or even years." Stripped of its diplomatic gloss, the summit seemed at first glance to offer nothing more remarkable than a spirit of good will. Yet that was an achievement as well as a surprise. After an intense 61-hour session, Reagan and Gorbachev had last broken the ice—jamming the channels of East-West relations. No one could say confidently how long the dialogue would continue, or what directions it would take. But that had, at last, begun.

—WH HAD, FINDER, AND PETER LEWIS in Geneva, MARY MCCORMACK in Washington and DAVID MORTON in Geneva



Reagan with Gorbachev and, right, Shultz, central movement on arms control

opposition to Star Wars to block agreement on other aspects of disarmament.

In fact, the language of the final communiqué implied a Soviet concession on that point. Without ever mentioning SDI it called for early progress in arms control, "in particular in areas where there is common ground." That phrase, insisted U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, went "a long way toward reducing linkage" between any offensive weapons pact and Soviet demands for abandoning SDI.

In the United States, Reagan's summit performance earned praise on both sides of the political aisle. His speech to Congress was interrupted 11 times by applause, and Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, the Democratic speaker of the House of Representatives and an inveterate critic of Reagan policies said he was "more than delighted" with the results. The Geneva talks, according to Senate Minority Leader Jesse Helms, "has opened the way for serious, detailed negotiations on a series of critical

West remains profound in almost every area of concern." The President drew high marks for good conversation with the high-strung Soviet leader—and earning at least a draw. Former Soviet ambassador to the U.S. State Department, "Reagan got the summit he wanted. He really inspired his own style on it—personal and relaxed." And Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, fully declared Reagan the winner. Said Brzezinski: "The President achieved some relaxation of tensions without any major concessions." Americans generally tended to agree. A Cox TeleVision survey found that 68 per cent of 800 people polled approved Reagan's handling of the summit, as well as the decision to meet again.

In Moscow, where Soviet critics watched Reagan live on television for the first time, the "summit review" were equally positive. "Our hopes have been raised," said one young engineer interviewed near Red Square. Many



Gorbachev and Reagan with Shultz and Shultz sign communiqué accord

avoided such charges. In fact, for three days it contained not a single paragraph critical of U.S. policies.

That restraint clearly derived from the cordial atmosphere in Geneva. The tone of civility was set at the first Reagan-Gorbachev meeting—on the stage stairway outside the three-story Maestros Plaza Hotel. In still, cautious temperatures a cautious Reagan greeted Gorbachev and posed for pictures. Said the Soviet leader, wearing a grey sequined suit and bow tie: "You're lightly dressed. Don't match cold, as I won't have anyone to negotiate with."

As the two men began their private discussions, they related hours by their interpreters. The five-member Soviet team was headed by Ni-

colai Dneprovskii, 40, a chain-smoking Muscovite with a degree in international politics. A former attaché in the Soviet Union's Ottawa embassy, Gorbachev is now deputy director of the second European department in the ministry of foreign affairs. The U.S. interpreters, also numbering five, were led by Dmitri Serebrennik, 41, a Czech-born naturalized American of Russian heritage. In fact, Zaslavskii, a translator for 14 years, still speaks Russian at home in Washington. The role of inter-

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Gorbachev and Shultz sign

The importance of tea at the summit

The photograph was one symbol of progress in the superpower summit. Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev holding hands at the Soviet United Nations mission in Geneva. For their governments, the two "lax moments" between the wiles of the U.S. and Soviet leaders were self-revelatory public relations maneuvers. For the press, they provided a break from the summit news blackout. Still, when the two wives shared confectioes and confidences last week, they forged another bond between their husbands and their countries.

"There are very important things being discussed here," declared Nancy Reagan in frustration at one point with the attention paid to apparel and appearances. Added Raisa Gorbachev: "All we can do, we will do."

That insistence that their talks were an important part of the summit followed a storm of protest over pressman remarks by White House chief of staff Donald Regan. In an interview with *The Washington Post*, Regan said that women would not "understand [nuclear] throw weights or what is happening in Afghanistan or what is happening in human rights." Women, he said, would be down to such "human interest stuff" as the tea parties.

That angered many women—and led to top-level discussions. Mikhail Gorbachev said that both men and women "are interested in having peace for themselves." Ronald Reagan retorted that his aide was simply misinterpreted. When asked whether women understood substantive issues, Nancy Reagan replied firmly, "I can sure try to do it."

Nancy Reagan initiated the tea summit by inviting her Soviet counterpart to a late afternoon get-together at the Mueses de Saussure, an 18th-century gray stone chateau. And the U.S. First Lady, as she is officially known, seemed determined to put her nervous guest at ease. Over almond herbal tea and freshly baked cookies, the two women discussed through interpreters their husbands' relations and their shared hopes for a "better understanding." And they exchanged civilities to visit each other's country. Concluded Nancy Reagan: "She is a very nice lady." Raisa Gorbachev reciprocated the next day by hosting a tea at the

Soviet UN mission. There, on a gold plush couch in a small dining room, the women sampled cabbage pie and caviar.

Those two encounters were serene interludes in the busy itineraries that both women maintained, equally followed by the news media. Mrs. Reagan visited a Lausanne drug rehabilitation center, toured the medieval town of St. Pierre and accompanied American youngsters on a boat tour of Lake Geneva. Mrs. Gorbachev visited Geneva

really is not terribly important."

Still, the two women clearly prepared for their meetings with as much care as the delegations accompanying their husbands. Finally acknowledging that the success of a summit often depends on what a former U.S. official described as "atmosphere," the Americans helped Nancy Reagan rehearse for the summit with briefing papers from the National Security Council and she read several books about the Soviet Union.



Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev in Geneva sharing confectioes and confidences.

municipal offices, a watch museum, a Swiss farm and the library where Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Soviet Communist Party, studied during exile in Geneva. Both women joined Ursula Furler, the wife of Swiss President Kurt Furler, in a ceremony to bury a metal time capsule in the cornerstone of a new Red Cross Museum.

The soft-spoken Reagan, sporting clothes by American designers Adelle and Galezio, wore high marks with fashion critics. The astute Gorbachev appeared clad in far-traveled coats, and she caught her hosts off guard with impromptu remarks. At an exhibition of restored watches and clocks she declared, "This is what we should be doing—restoring things instead of destroying things." Both women professed disdain for summit frivolities. Declared Nancy Reagan of the media's attention to dress fashions, "I really think that it is a little silly. What somebody wears or does not wear

Meanwhile, many Kremlin-watchers and they were fascinated by Raisa Gorbachev's high-profile schedule. First Ladies do not exist in Soviet protocol or practice—and Raisa is not usually identified by Soviet television or newspapers when she accompanies her husband on trips. Last week's Soviet television showed film of the two wives taking the time capsule into the Red Cross cornerstone. For the Soviets, she was clearly a source of pride. Said a 33-year-old Moscow artist who gave her name only as Volodya: "Her's good publicity for us. You Westerners must have thought all our women were barrel-shaped gnomes like Brezhnev's wife. Raisa helps put a human face on Khrushchev." And for Westerners, it was a clear indication that spousal symmetry has become another path to peace.

—MARY JAVANIAN AND DAVID HEATH
AND BETTIE SULLIVAN IN GENEVA AND
SANDY TRAVELER IN MOSCOW



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Way We Make Whisky.
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Here in Thurlow Township
we like to think our Christmas
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see, we were getting Wiser's
DeLuxe ready for this season
10 years ago. It's been aging in
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according to a tradition set
down by J.P. Wiser himself.

Now the taste is finally
mellow enough to carry the
Wiser's DeLuxe name. And
we hope you'll enjoy our
preparations for Christmas
as much as we've enjoyed
making them.

Merry Christmas.

J.P. Wiser said it all, over 125 years ago,
"Quality is something you just can't rush."





Playboy magazine reporter Russell Reagan Jr. at press briefing looking good

Blanketing the summit

The apparent simplicity of the event led *CNN's 48 Minutes* correspondent Morley Safer to suggest that last week's Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, in itself the main news, could have been covered by long-distance telephone. But when 5,117 journalists and media technicians descended on the stately lakeside city of Geneva last week, the event took on the proportions of a Cold War delectable film epic.

The cast of thousands in the international press corps encompassed more than 300 thousands, rental cars and even golf carts. Technicians hauled in 38,000 lb. of equipment and installed 3,000 electrical circuits which tapped in much power that 250-volt lines delivered a substantial 200 volts, computing computers and other sensitive devices to feed. The journalists, dominated by the three U.S. networks—each of which spent at least \$1 million on the two-day event—filled 5,000 hotel rooms, forcing listeners from Japan's Nippon television network to leave a 30-year-old nighttime launch moored on Lake Geneva. The entire spectacle led veteran *NBC* journalist John Chancellor to note, "There were really two big-city lines. There was 1. a Grand with Gorbachev and Reagan and then there was the remote conference of the press."

At least initially, both Washington and Moscow conspired to keep the

news makers busy with a flurry of briefings and a blizzard of press releases. The Soviets, in an unusual departure, led the assault with a vigorous public relations campaign designed to make their participants more favorable to Western public opinion. A team of Soviet specialists willingly provided on-camera interviews at off-the-record briefings on Soviet policy. The American response was equally open. Even before the summit began, Washington issued a detailed briefing book as thick as *War and Peace*. Journalists grew frustrated at the massive outpouring of information, especially when both sides began scheduling briefings simultaneously—the Americans in the Intercontinental Hotel and the Soviets at their embassy a brisk five-minute walk away. But the competition came to an abrupt halt on Tuesday morning, when American and Soviet officials agreed to a news blackout for the duration of the talks.

The journalists' frustration with the traditional Soviet practice of mostly refusing comment at international meetings, the new Soviet openness was a novel experience. Since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev took office in March the Kremlin has gradually adopted Western-style media relations in an attempt to allay its solicitude to Western audiences. U.S. officials, themselves skilled practitioners of in-

vis manipulation, quickly embraced their Soviet counterparts. The "Red machine" A leading architect of the new program is Anatoly Yakovlev, Soviet ambassador to Canada from 1979 to 1983, who now heads the Communist Party Central Committee's propaganda department. Yakovlev identified key themes—from Star Wars to Afghanistan—and carefully coached both diplomats and journalists about the Soviet stance on each issue.

Gorbachev himself has called for more candor in the Moscow media. To that end, Soviet viewers were treated last week to a live press conference between Gorbachev and

Western journalists, allowing no opportunity for government censors to remove offensive questions. But for Moscow-based correspondents from the West, better offense still held the traditional Soviet view that information is a weapon in the ideological struggle. Responses for concrete facts are frequently denied by a Soviet bureaucracy suspicious of the so-called bourgeois press. Still, one seasoned Kremlin watcher in Moscow recently "They have got a lot better at presenting the information. But they're not saying much more than they ever said."

The fundamental difference between Soviet and Western attitudes came into vivid focus at last week's summit, where journalists from East and West viewed one another with bemusement and, at times, contempt. Noting the cross-like dimensions of last week's Western press gathering—and its juxtaposition with the waves of the two leaders and their wardrobe, *Pravda* foreign editor Thomas Kalenichev observed: "We are very serious. We are not worried what they were wearing or who was chic and who was not chic." But while Soviet journalists interviewed last week on Western television often insisted that they were giving their personal assessments of events, *NBC's* Chancellor, for one, will describe them as parrots for the Kremlin and declared that U.S. journalists are more interested in the Chancellor: "It makes me feel good that I do not have to constantly advocate the interest of the United States."

—DAVID NORTH in Geneva

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INDIA

The deepening Air-India mystery



Grieving parents of victim in Toronto last June, signs of an explosion

The desperate final moments of Air-India Flight 182 in the early-morning sky off northern Ireland last June 23 began with explosive force and ended in tragic aftermath with the destruction of the jumbo jetliner and the deaths of 258 people on board.

"There was neither any warning nor any emergency declared until the time the flight recorder stopped functioning," India's director of air safety, Harsh Singh Khola, declared last week. "Circumstantial evidence suggests a sudden disaster in flight." Khola, cited in a report to a judicial inquiry in New Delhi, adding, "From records on the cockpit voice recorder it appears that an explosion occurred aboard the aircraft at 14:05 GMT." But at week's end, conclusive evidence on what, or who, caused the disaster eluded investigators both in Canada, where Flight 182 began, and in India, where the victims were bound.

As India's public inquiry opened in New Delhi's High Court on Nov. 23, 100 days after the crash, new clues and theories added to speculation that the tragedy resulted from a bomb planted aboard the plane as part of the violent struggle between the Indian government and the Sikh minority demanding a separate nation as the Indian separatists. The High Court inquiry conducted by Mr. Justice Shephard Nath Kirpal heard evidence that the jetliner had partly broken up in flight. The court was told that some victims

may have been forced out of the broken plane as it plunged into the Atlantic.

As well, lawyers raised questions about prior evidence that unaccompanied baggage may have been placed aboard Air 182 in Toronto. The *Globe and Mail* reported that as a result of activities in Canada by Indian government agents, "India itself may have been indirectly responsible for the two bombings"—including a bomb that exploded within hours of the Air-India crash in baggage from a CP Air flight at New Tokyo International Airport. In-

vestigators have discovered that the CP Air bomb, which killed two baggage handlers, was inside a stereo tuner that had been purchased in Toronto, BC.

The *Globe and Mail* report cited unnamed RCMP investigators who said they believed that the Indian government may have infiltrated the Canadian Sikh community in an attempt to undermine its credibility. On the day of the Air-India crash anonymous telephone callers to news organizations, including the *Globe*, claimed that Sikh separatist groups had planted bombs aboard the Air-India jet and the CP Air flight to Tokyo. The newspaper now says that those calls may have been faked by India's agents.

Canadian Sikh leaders applauded the article, adding that they first warned Ottawa 16 months ago that Indian agents were fomenting unrest in their communities. A spokesman for India's High Commission to Canada in Ottawa dismissed the newspaper's reports. But intelligence sources in Washington said they doubted that Indian government agents would plant bombs on airlines. Still, it may be months—if ever—before officials assemble any substantial reconstruction of the Air-India tragedy, said Khorgid. "We are still collecting evidence. I will have to fit the pieces of the puzzle together."

JAMES MITCHELL with AMY FINLAYSON in Toronto; GREG PORTLAND in Newbury; WILLIAM A. LOVITZ in Washington and LEE MAC KESSLER and KEN WATKINSON in Ottawa.

Retrieved body in Cork, Ireland: anonymous claims of Sikh-planted bombs





Larry Wustli Chin under arrest on spying charges: 'shocked and saddened'

THE UNITED STATES

Spying for friends

Few U.S. counterespionage officials thought the incidents were simply embarrassing. Last week, when authorities arrested three people on charges of spying, they were not, as is usually the case, Soviet agents. Instead, they were working for more or less friendly nations: Israel, Pakistan and China. First, authorities arrested Jonathan Jay Pollard, a 35-year-old analyst in the U.S. Navy's investigative service, for passing classified documents to Israeli and Pakistani contacts. Then the FBI arrested his wife, Ann Hodel-Pollard, on similar charges. Finally, at week's end, FBI agents arrested retired CIA analyst Larry Wustli Chin, charging him with providing classified documents to his native China. Declared state department spokesman Charles Redman: "We are shocked and saddened at the notion that something like this might occur."

But intelligence experts said that it is common practice for allied nations to spy on one another. Explained Jeffrey Richelson, an intelligence specialist at Washington's American University: "Your allies can get you into more trouble than your enemies." Indeed, the need for friendly spying became clear after the fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979. American policymakers had previously assumed that the Shah, Washington's Iranian ally in the Muslim world, faced little threat from Islamic revolutionaries. Subsequent investigations established that American analysts had not prepared Washing-

ton for the crisis that followed.

It is in areas such as espionage that both the United States and its allies regularly spy on friendly nations, sometimes making use of double agents. That, according to FBI spokesmen, was the case with Jonathan Jay Pollard. The young navy analyst admitted to authorities shortly after his detouring in Washington last week that he had passed a suitcase filled with defense secrets to foreign agents. FBI officials said that since May, 1985, Pollard had received \$50,000 for his services from Israel and Pakistan. In the case of Larry Chin, authorities said that he first began working for Peking after the CIA recruited him in the 1950s. Chin, a naturalized U.S. citizen with a wife and three children, retired from the CIA's foreign broadcast information service in 1981.

Meanwhile, political analysts began to assess the political damage created by the three arrests. One Senate Republican aide declared that Washington's relations with Jerusalem may suffer a serious attack "if we find out the Israelis have a concerted policy to illegally buy classified information." An Israeli foreign ministry spokesman said that his government was studying the situation, and Pakistan and Chinese officials declined immediate comment. But despite the official embarrassment, espionage experts said that the arrests are unlikely to lead the governments involved—including the United States—to abandon spying on their friends. ♦

ITALY

The verdict was guilty

Locked in steel-barred cages, five Palestinians accused of the October 7 hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro appeared in a basement courtroom in Genoa last week on charges of possessing and smuggling arms. After a brief examination of evidence, a three-judge panel deliberated for less than three hours before returning the verdict: guilty. As the accused were read—in several reserved prison terms ranging from four to nine years—the Palestinians raised their fingers in a victory sign and chanted in Arabic, "With our souls and our blood we defend Palestine."

But the five men—one of whom was a 17-year-old minor—still face charges for solving the cruise liner theft and for murdering Leon Klinghoffer, the wheelchair-bound American tourist whose body was thrown into the Mediterranean off Syria. Italian magistrates also revealed that the conspiracy was far wider than they had originally thought. 18 other Palestinians, including alleged ringleader Muhammad Abul Abbas, were formally charged in connection with the hijacking. The leader of the pro-Arabist Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), Abbas, 37, had been released by Italian authorities after the Egyptian Boeing 747 in which he was traveling with four hijackers was forced to land in Sicily by U.S. fighter jets. His present location is unknown. Indeed, of the 26 accused men, only seven are currently in custody.

At last week's trial Chief Judge Carlo Maria Napolitano convicted the Palestinians of illegally possessing four Portuguese-made Kolashnikov rifles, eight Soviet-made hand grenades and 500 rounds of ammunition. In pivotal testimony the hijackers confessed to smuggling the arms in a car aboard a ferry boat from Tunis on Sept. 28, with help from Abbas's associates.

Napolitano imposed the harshest penalties: 10 years on Muhammad Izzat Abbas, 35, a distant relative of the PLF leader. For his part, self-declared hijack commander Magid Youssef al-Mohy, 28—the alleged killer of Klinghoffer—drew an eight-year sentence. Still, each received less than the legal maximum of 18 years. Explained public prosecutor Luigi Carrà: "All things considered, fighting for a cause cannot be considered devoid of valid reasons, even if terrorist methods are used." ♦

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A president's long reach for power

Less than the military leaders of El Salvador's leftist guerrilla movement, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), and they will intensify the six-year civil war that has already claimed 60,000 lives unless President José Napoleón Duarte agrees to negotiate a peace settlement. The FMLN spokesmen called for a share of power in a transitional government, a proposal that Duarte has rejected in the past. Recently, the rebels have stepped up their campaign of kidnapping, bombings and military attacks. Indeed, Duarte's eldest daughter, Julia, was re-

luctant to be kidnapped. Everybody, the whole society, is reacting paying the price of change to the old structure because they worry about the immediate problems rather than seeing the overall picture and the lengthy benefits which could be obtained by changing the structure.

Murcia's: Why are right-wing death squads still operating in El Salvador?

Duarte: They are almost impossible to eliminate. When I entered the government we changed the structure of the security forces in such a way that we absolutely eliminated any support these

and the benefit of the people rather than variations like who shares power or what degree of power they manage.

Murcia's: You know that Nicaragua is supplying arms to the FMLN guerrillas, a charge Nicaragua denies.

Duarte: One thing I can not ignore is the participation of Nicaragua in giving sanctuary to the guerrillas and kidnapping of El Salvador. Venezuela gave arms to the Sandinistas to fight [President Anastasio] Somoza. After the Sandinistas took over [in 1979], all of those armaments were passed to the FMLN.

Murcia's: How is your daughter doing her kidnapping?

Duarte: She is well. She is recuperating. As you know, every person who loses liberty receives a shock, and therefore she must adapt again to liberty.

Murcia's: Is the United States generally interested in Salvadoran democracy or in protecting its national interests?

Duarte: I would say both. For the past 50 years the United States has used Central America only in terms of its national security. But I have complained to the American people that the best security for a democracy is not to be surrounded by dictatorships that will permanently threaten the security of all countries but to be surrounded by democracies in which the people will feel free.

Murcia's: Strikes and labor disputes have become a serious economic problem.

Duarte: There is a real and natural confrontation between the social forces that are developing an government power. The people on the left have thought they could influence these social forces, so that if the government use violence or repression it will strengthen the power of the right. But we will not act that way. Of course, I'm worried that all the strikes might destabilize the government or hurt the economy. But that is the price of democracy and the price of 50 years of dictatorship before this government. We are demonstrating to the streets the areas through democracy. This is the way we have reacted to the kidnapping of my daughter. This is the way we will react to all problems. ☐



Duarte: 'everybody is reacting paying the price of change, but the pressure is great and growing'

cently held hostage for six weeks until the 40-year-old president agreed to a controversial prisoner exchange with the guerrillas last October. Murcia's correspondent Michael Tutton spoke with Duarte in San Salvador's presidential palace.

Murcia's: How have 15 years of involvement in El Salvador's politics changed you?

Duarte: I have been and still am an idealistic man. Obviously, I have more experience now. When my daughter was kidnapped, I made a statement saying that I would not respond to terrorism with the act the kidnappers expected—violence against violence—but that I will always respond with humanism.

Murcia's: When you came to power in 1981, you promised to implement major social changes, such as agrarian reform. What forces are reacting those changes?

Duarte: I think the Salvadoran society is only controlled by the oligarchy but

death squads could have in the security forces. That was the death sentence for the death squads. They used to operate with impunity, but we have started prosecuting. Not counting the effects of the war there is a tendency toward a reduction of deaths in this country.

Murcia's: One you win the war against the guerrillas?

Duarte: The war we are having has six elements. There is a political war, a military war, an ideological war, an economic war, a social war and an international war. All those elements need to be solved, one by one and altogether. To obtain negotiations, to obtain dialogue, we need to involve all the social elements. We must convince the people that the solution is not a violent solution. I must convince the people on the other side, that the solution should not be based on hatred but on tolerance and comprehension. I have to convince everybody that the solution should be based on the will of the people



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A violent anniversary

It began as a peaceful march to mark the fall of the government and it ended by causing a crisis for another. On Nov 17 an estimated 100,000 Greeks paraded for three miles through central Athens to mark the 12th anniversary of a student uprising that preceded the collapse of the 1967-74 military regime. But as the crowd began to disperse, hundreds of hooded, chain-wielding youths began hurling gasoline bombs at banks and businesses, overturning cars and smashing windows. Then, police fatally shot a 15-year-old who had carried a fire bomb onto a security van. His death set off the worst rioting—and the nation's most serious political crisis—since Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu came to office in 1981.

Papandreu described the death of the young demonstrator as "admissible" and he swiftly suspended the country's top three police chiefs until an official inquiry is completed. Then he dismissed the secretary-general of the public order ministry. As well, the city's police prosecutor charged the 17-year-old policeman accused of killing

the youth with manslaughter. Still, the rioting continued as about 1,000 protesters barricaded themselves inside the Athens Polytechnic school. The site has become a symbol of Greek resistance to oppression because it was there, in 1973, that the military junta brutally suppressed a student revolt.

The death of a 15-year-old boy set off the worst rioting in Greece since Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu took office

Using tear gas and high-pressure hoses, police dispersed rioters in the streets and other campus buildings but they refrained from storming the Polytechnic. Instead, the government offered safe conduct to the demonstrators inside, ending the 36-hour stand-off peacefully. But during two days of rioting, which caused an estimated \$5.5 million in damage, at least 66 people,

including 20 policemen, were injured.

Police spokesman said that a counter-demonstration occurred in the suburban Ilion district of Athens and comprised of several thousand youths, including radical leftists, anarchists and punk rockers, led the rioters. But members of the far left have been expressing dissatisfaction with Papandreu's attempts to improve relations with the West and with the Greek business sector. Since his re-election last June he has studiously toned down his anti-American rhetoric to gain much needed Western financial support. And the Communist-controlled public sector unions sponsored a wave of strikes in October after the introduction of a two-year economic austerity program.

Political analyst Panagiotis Demitras, for one, declared that the violence is unlikely to have an immediate effect on the government. He added, "The riots don't mean much by themselves, but they have a certain impact because they occurred in the midst of a spate of strikes." But Papandreu was less sanguine. Declared the prime minister: "There is a close collaboration between the Communist party and the right to destabilize my government."

—ANNA SILVER with SUSAN SPENCER in Athens

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A high-stakes saga

It was belied by its promoters as a high-risk, high-reward investment. When it was founded in 1981, East Coast Energy Ltd. of Halifax appealed to the Maritimers who dreamed of tapping the promised riches of offshore oil and gas exploration. As the first publicly owned energy company in Atlantic Canada, it even claimed many prominent politicians and businessmen among its investors, including Brian Mulroney. Fred Doucet, now a senior aide to the prime minister, his brother, Gerald Doucet, a Halifax lawyer and an Ottawa lobbyist, and the presidents of several large Maritime companies. But on June 25, 1983, the Nova Scotia Supreme Court ordered ECEL into bankruptcy. The company—which was set up to invest in oil and gas exploration and distribution—left \$374 million in debts to seven creditors and left its nearly 1,100 shareholders—many of them small Maritime companies—\$0.4 million out of pocket. Said Frank Lewis (Law) McElroy, a retired army major in Inuvik, Northwest, N.W., who lost his \$3,000 investment in ECEL: "I was really sold a bill of goods. I feel we got scammed."

McElroy has learned that the money now conducting an investigation into the collapse of ECEL. Sgt. Nigel Green of the commercial crime unit at St. John's division of the RCMP would neither confirm nor deny the force was conducting such an inquiry. But McElroy's lawyer has learned that RCMP officers have contacted at least five people familiar with the company. McElroy's has also learned that in October, 1984, some months after ECEL had defaulted on payments to other creditors, it continued to pay large legal bills to the Halifax law firm of Gerald Doucet, a confederate of ECEL, for legal advice.

Those payments are also under investigation by the Official Receiver's Office in the federal consumer and corporate affairs department, which began a routine investigation of ECEL's involuntary bankruptcy in July, 1983. Next month the department will call several new witnesses—only one witness testified last July—for further questioning about \$305,000 in legal bills paid to the law firm of Doucet and Associates. McElroy has learned that many of the cheques for payment to the law firm were cashed either



Fred (above) and Gerald Doucet, politicians, blue-chip investors and an RCMP inquiry

by Fred Doucet or by Edmund Chisness, a member of Doucet and Associates who doubled as ECEL's corporate secretary. All telephone calls from McElroy's to Gerald Doucet were referred to Chisness. When contacted at his Ottawa office, Fred Doucet acknowledged, "If any cheques were issued,

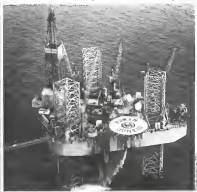
Wolf, since a Mulroney backlog, filed a suit against Fred Doucet in the District of Superior Court in which he alleged Doucet—now's chief executive officer from October, 1982, until September, 1983, when he left to become a senior Mulroney aide—made misleading statements concerning the company.

The lawsuit is scheduled to be heard only in the new year. Meanwhile, Wolf has said McElroy's that "senior people" in the Prime Minister's Office have telephoned him to discuss the case. Politics and business were intertwined throughout ECEL's history. The company was incorporated on June 8, 1981, by Gerald Doucet, a former Conservative cabinet minister in New Scotia, and Gordon Crowell, a Calgary

energy consultant. Fred Doucet, one of Mulroney's closest advisers, joined shortly afterward. Deven by what one investor termed "Atlantic gold rush fever," the Doucets raised \$2 million by approaching wealthy Maritimers willing to invest in a locally owned oil and gas company. The first board of directors included David Read, a Nova Scotia restaurateur who has retired money

company chances to distribute gas from Sable Island, an offshore oil and gas field, to the province's mainland. The contract has not yet been awarded. But said the same director, "for a year and a half Fred promised in that the announcement [of the granting of the contract] was imminent."

Despite the ebullience of the contract and net income of only \$32,040



Mobil's Rowan Jussara oil rig: tugging the promise of offshore oil

for Mulroney and was reported to the board of Prime-Canada in December, 1984, by Mulroney. Friday Utter, the chairman of Macdonald-Brownlee Ltd., Canada's largest independent brewer, and J. William Ritchie, the president of Scotia Bank Ltd., a Halifax brokerage firm. Said James Macdonald, a former president of ECEL: "They were a blue-chip bunch."

But the Maritimers' board members had little knowledge of the oil business. In fact, many of those associated with ECEL lack Macdonald's that the Doucets owed nearly as much to the Doucets as the Nova Scotia government. For the substantial operations of the company. Said one ECEL director: "Fred Doucet left the impression that he had all the contacts, and could talk to the premier whenever he wanted."

Doucet reportedly assured investors that—through its 35-per-cent holding in H.C. Scott Gas Ltd., a dormant company set up mainly to obtain a gas distribution licence—would be the

through the first nine months of 1985, ECEL continued to expand. In September, 1983, the company bought a one-per-cent stake of the high-profile Venture gas project off Sable Island for \$305 million from Nova Scotia Resources Ltd., a provincially owned oil and gas company. The following month Fred Doucet began receiving a annual salary of \$70,000 as the company's first chief executive officer, and the company made plans to raise the money to go for the Venture deal by floating a \$6-million public stock issue.

For that issue, ECEL began looking for the first time to investors from outside the Maritimers for capital. Among the participants were Mulroney (\$15,000) and former PC president Michael Huggins (\$7,500). Among those who turned down Doucet's overtures was independent Senator Rowen (Liberal), whose name was sold through Toronto stock brokers McLeod Young Weir Ltd. (NYSE), failed to attract sufficient interest, and it

was underwritten by \$3.6 million. But on Dec. 15, 1983, Wolf agreed to buy 33,333 shares at \$15 each.

As part of his lawsuit against Fred Doucet, Wolf claims he bought the shares because Doucet told him that the company would be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange by March 31, 1983. But the SEC refused to list the company's stock. As well, the Venture bidding was proving to be a drain on the company's cash flow because, as a part owner of the project, ECEL was responsible for meeting its share of drilling costs, which had to be paid out monthly to Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., Venture's developer. With the undersubscription of the stock offering, ECEL turned elsewhere for money.

By mid-March of 1983, Fred Doucet was working hard on Mulroney's leadership campaign. At the same time, Doucet began negotiations with Petroleum Republics Ltd. (PRL), a Calgary-based company with an estimated \$35 million in assets, \$10.3 million in debt and declared revenue of at least \$13 million a year. The original plan was for the two companies to merge, an action that would have left Petro shareholders with a majority holding in the merged company. Declared Crowell: "It would have been politically unimagineable for the east coast oil and gas drilling to have come under western control."

Instead, ECEL signed an agreement in November, 1983, to acquire Petro for \$2.6 million in cash and \$3.7 million in ECEL shares. But the anticipated revenues did not materialize. According to ECEL directors, Petro's debt had been understated during negotiations. Petro's debt payments actually left it with a \$75,000 net loss in the first half of 1983. Said Ralph Pinks, a Nova Scotia real estate developer and investor in ECEL: "The idea of some after Fred Doucet left to work full time for Mulroney in September, 1983."

"When we learned what the true situation was, it was too late." Rather than financing ECEL from its cash problems, the sale of Petro left the merged company, still called East Coast Energy Ltd., \$13 million in debt. For his part, William Blackstock, who along with his brother George, owned about 60 per cent of Petro before the merger, testified that ECEL's cash problems were "not" the reason that ECEL failed because "the outside directors did not arrange the \$10-million financing they promised" at the time of the purchase. After the 1983 rejection of ECEL's application for a listing, the company retained Petro's trading rights on the Alberta Stock Exchange. ECEL shares opened on Nov. 22 at \$5.50 and rapidly began dropping. That same month McLeod Young



Doucet: I was really sold a bill of goods. I feel we got conned.

We refused to underwrite a new public share offering for KSC. NYW did agree to push the issue as a "best efforts" item, but company officials told KSC directors that the public offering should be "aborted" because its failure would harm the energy company's public image and seriously threaten the financial stability of the company. Macdonald has feared that one of the reasons for NYW's refusal to underwrite the issue was enviousness over who actually controlled KSC. The Doucet brothers' holdings had dropped to less than 10 per cent after the Petrolyne purchase. KSC had a complicated share structure with numerous share classes which created uncertainty over who had real control.

The turmoil at KSC intensified in December, 1983, when Crowell resigned as president and three months later resigned his directorship. Crowell had asked the directors to lighten KSC's debt load by reducing the company's stake in the high-profile Venture operation. They refused.

As a replacement for Crowell—who had not received a salary as president—Ralph Pike hired James Macdonald, a Calgary attorney, at a salary of \$150,000 a year. Macdonald told Doucet's clan when he was hired Doucet told him that "financing is coming" to keep the company operating. "But as soon as I get my hands on the company minutes, I knew they [Doucets] were already down the tube when they hired me," Macdonald said that soon after he arrived, Doucet and Associates submitted a bill for \$496,871 for legal services. He added that included on the invoice was a charge for "a strictly personal phone

call that I had with Gerry [Doucet]." Macdonald refused to pay the bill and, together with Pike, negotiated to have it reduced to \$155,400. Added Ghazal: "I was rather shocked at some of the bills he sent in. Perhaps that is why [Gerald Doucet] was not a director—so he could keep sending bills in."

Not only was Gerald Doucet uninterested in becoming a board director, he also asked not to be acknowledged as a promoter of the company on the prospectus filed for the November, 1982, share offering. After what one director described as "arm-twisting," Doucet's name appeared in a footnote. The Doucet law firm handled nearly every as-

Doucet: some of the bills were shocking.



port of KSC's business. Many of the cheques to Doucet and Associates were assigned by Fred Doucet and, after Doucet left the company, by Ed Chrusan. Said Chrusan: "Just about everything would be sent to us for consideration. Both Fred and the board were very hesitant to do a great deal without saying, 'Let's make sure these guys look at it from the very beginning.'" Chrusan acknowledges that he felt some "discomfort" when signing cheques payable to the law firm of which he was a partner for KSC work that he had done himself, but he told Macdonald's that the amount of money billed was not excessive.

In total, KSC paid Doucet and Associates \$225,900 for legal services, \$155,000 of it in October, 1984, when the company's directors were meeting in an attempt to avoid Petrolyne's bankruptcy. KSC continued its attempts to sell off Petrolyne's properties to meet debt obligations. But in November, 1984, the Bank of Montreal, which was owed \$19 million, placed Petrolyne into bankruptcy—later collecting just \$0 million for its assets.

Finally, KSC directors decided to sell the one-per-cent stake in the Venture project. But in September, 1984, gas had mysteriously begun seeping out of West Venture well 348. The underground blowout delayed bringing Venture gas production on-line. Efforts to sell the Venture holding in Calgary reportedly brought a top offer of just \$2.5 million, far below the \$16.5 million it had cost. But last February privately owned Nova Scotia Resources Ltd. bought back KSC's Venture share for \$7 million.

Still, the loss of its most prestigious property diminished the end for KSC. By April the company's bankers would no longer cover Macdonald's paychecks, and he resigned. KSC's last president, William Blackstock, was in charge when the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, to which KSC owed \$2.7 million, forced the company into bankruptcy last June. Since then, two bankruptcy trustees from the Toronto accounting firm Peat Marwick Ltd. have tried to sell off KSC's remaining properties. So far, they have succeeded in selling just one KSC gas well.

The investigations of the Doucet's stewardship of KSC, and the Wolf court case will likely reveal even more details about the controversial firm. And disinterested investors in the Mar-Atimes will be among some of the most interested observers. Recalled Pike: "I wanted to believe everything I heard and it was taken as by the sales effort. I went for the whole bit."

—ERICK WALLACE in Montreal and
CHUCK WOOD in Toronto



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Selling Prairie oil

The crowd that came in from the cold at the Elks Club Hall in Prince Albert, Sask., earlier this month was a mixture of businessmen and farmers sporting three-piece suits and down-filled six jackets. But the 150 people shared a common mission: to sell a minority interest in the \$205-million, Crown-owned Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corp. (Saskoil). In a shared populist gesture, the Conservative government of Premier Grant Devine announced last month that it would sell an estimated \$100 million in public shares in the corporation. Last week government advisers were in the midst of a 24-week-long series of 27 town hall meetings designed to explain the offer. And judging from the response at the Prince Albert gathering, one of the first in the campaign, businessmen could be bristling. "The presentation definitely tempered me," said John Paul, 49, a construction worker from Emma Lake, Sask., who rarely dabbles in the stock market. "I am sure I will be buying."

The decision to sell the shares is a major step in the Conservative plan to increase "public participation" in 17



Devine: a shared popular sentiment

Crown corporations created by the former New Democratic Party government between 1971 and 1982. Last year the Tories offered \$15 million in interest-bearing loans to both Saskoil and the Saskatchewan Power Corp.—and they were snapped up in a matter of days. The Saskoil shares, which will be listed next year on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges, will be offered at \$20 units consisting of two convertible preferred and one common share. Provincial residents will be able to buy them from stockbrokers, banks, credit unions and trust companies when a final prospectus is filed in early December. Meanwhile, the Devine government has launched a \$250,000 promotional campaign with a toll-free telephone information service to generate local support. Saskatchewan residents have bombarded the Regina office of the investment firm Wood Gundy Inc. of Toronto, which is underwriting the issue, with about 300 queries each day. "The interest has far exceeded our expectations," said John Ricker, the branch manager.

Local interest is high in part because the Saskatchewan oil industry is booming—largely as a result of provincial government policies. Shortly after the Tories took power in May, 1982, they instituted a royalty holiday that exempted new wells from royalty payments during the first 18 months of production. That policy extends to the end of June, 1986. Drilling levels have reached a record 1,500 wells so far this year compared to 800 wells in 1982.

As well, Saskoil, which operates largely in Saskatchewan heavy-oil fields, is profitable, showing net earnings of \$45 million last year, up from \$30.9 million in 1982. Those profits represent a remarkable turnaround from 1982 earnings of only \$1.8 million and a 1981 loss of \$6.2 million. Devine argues that the corporation will be even more accountable and efficient when local investors have an interest. "We are giving Saskatchewan people a chance to invest in Saskatchewan, instead of sending their money to Ontario or Quebec," he states.

But the decision to sell shares in Saskoil has aroused furious NRC opposition. NRC leader and former premier Allan Rockwell argues that the royalty holiday is a "giveaway" that costs the province more than \$300 million each year. He contends that the share issue is both a concession to the Tory right wing and a wily political ploy to generate support for the government's oil policy. But even Rockwell concedes that the shares are a good investment. "If I were out as MLA, I would likely buy some myself," he confessed.

—PAUL EMMER in Regina with WENDY HILL
GDN in Prince Albert

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Keywords: child abuse; child sexual abuse; child sexual exploitation

1. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 25(10):1949-1969
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A. MULLI, S. KANTO, M. HIRANO, M. KAWA

A quiet Winnipeg money-maker

By Paul C. Newman

Winnipeg's Portage Avenue, which was once this country's most elegant thoroughfare and now looks as if it could be in downtown Beirut, is about to be rehabilitated.

As well as a new hotel and 300-store shopping centre, construction will begin next spring on a \$30-million head office for The Investors Group, a smooth-running money machine with assets of \$17 billion that has quietly become the country's seventh-largest financial institution. "Winnipeg," says Arthur Mauro, Investors' president and chief executive officer, "is a very good place to carry on business. There is great merit in being detached from the rough and tumble of Bay Street. I spent four years in Toronto and you can become totally immersed in its constant motion without making any progress. It's much too infectious. You get to thinking that what you did in your lunch hour is all important."

Mauro's new head office, which will be shaped to resemble a grain elevator, signifies not only his dedication to keeping the company in Western Canada but symbolizes his belief that investors at the moment have "the finest, strongest balance sheet of any financial institution in the country. Our reserves are among the highest and our leverage is among the lowest," he claims. "Gains for the year are up 30 per cent."

Deeply concerned about the current banking crisis, Mauro is convinced that it was the politicization of the two Alberta banks failures rather than the downfall of the banks themselves that caused the trauma. He is highly critical of the Mulroney government's handling of economic issues but gives the Prime Minister the benefit of the doubt. "It's too easy for outsiders to criticize the government's action, especially in failing to reduce expenditures. But one thing is sure next February's budget will be Mulroney's final chance to do something meaningful."

A 59-year-old lawyer from Thunder Bay, Ont., who took over as Investors' CEO six months ago, Mauro is packing the company in new directions. Established in 1960 with three employees, Investors has become a corporate conglomerate which controls both the huge Great-West Life Assurance Co. and Montreal Trustee Inc. (Chenieres, in turn, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Paul Desmarais' Power Financial Corp.) A subsidiary named Investors Syndicate Ltd.

owns the country's largest group of mutual funds as well as real-estate services, combinations of personal financial planning. It is Canada's largest issuer of investment certificates and for the past decade has been growing at a compound rate of 19 per cent. "Investors sells only one product—and that's security," proclaims Mauro, sounding like the master of ceremonies at one of his own Salesmen-of-the-Year banquets. He rejects the notion that his company is really a



Mauro: ignoring Toronto's Bay Street

large financial supermarket. But all but 100 of his 1,200 sales people are dual licensed, pushing life insurance as hard as water and fixed annuities.

Under Mauro, Investors has taken its first tentative step into the United States by acquiring a half-interest in Meridian International Inc., which runs 110 dollar-bracketers in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. More American acquisitions will follow.

A transportation lawyer whose ex-

clude Ltd. (which was folded into Pacific Western Airlines Ltd.), Mauro looks and acts more like the dean of an Ivy-covered law school than resident cheerleader of the country's largest gang of mutual fund salesmen. His conversation is sprinkled with quotations from Karl Marx and the economist Joseph Schumpeter, giving his casual discourse a decidedly uncorporate-like flavor.

"It is how we react to known facts that is subject to criticism—not that a specific result may or may not have occurred," he pontificates. For example, was Sir Walter Raleigh an innovator, a profiteering, well-to-do Western capitalist because he introduced tobacco into England? Or was Henry Ford the deliberate prince of pollution by virtue of making vehicles available to an increasing part of society? It is, in each case, a new product or technological breakthrough, the innovator in the hero. It is time that makes him a hero."

Mauro draws interesting analogies between John Diefenbaker's neglect of Quebec and Pierre Trudeau's ignorance of Western agriculture. "Just as language and culture are concerned as the lightning of French Canadians, so transportation and natural resources are the lightning of Western Canadians. At the time Trudeau's policy on bilingualism was being implemented, we were seeing the withdrawal of rail passenger services and a dismantling of branch lines in the West. The policy was justified on strict economic grounds, and the potential alienation was downplayed."

He worries about the preservation of a solid Canadian identity in the face of American pressure and has urged Ottawa to amend its capital gains provisions from the last budget, so that only investment in Canadian enterprises would qualify for the \$50,000 exemption.

A Roman Catholic who suffered religious prejudice when he was studying at the University of Manitoba, the Investors chairman has been an outspoken activist against what he calls "the dehumanizing aspect of social injustice." He condemned the desecration of a Winnipeg synagogue and the sense of anti-French and anti-Catholic propaganda that fanned Manitoba during last year's language debate and the Pope's visit. "We must never rationalize our inaction on the basis that they were merely acts of religious or racial vandalism," he says. "If we stand aside in the face of such problems, we stand convicted of the social crime of silence."

Thanks For The Memories.

Baileys. For the moments you treasure.

All my love!
C.W.

Last month, when *City's* Octavia Burns, chief Pamela Wells, 38, posed with fellow broadcast personalities for a network publicity photo (now on promotional billboards across the country), she was taken aback by the request of Toronto photographer David Street that she and her colleagues stick out their tongues for one shot. Street was depicting scenes of celebrity tongue-wagging for a book he plans to publish, although he acknowledged, "I am not always successful." *Love It Up's* Jack McGee, Liz Griggs and Alan Schwartz, *Canada's* M's, Don Robmar, Home Party, Tony Clark, Liede McLennan and Wally Muehl, *City News's* Sandra Rossie and Lloyd Robertson and *WTB's* Paul, Dennis McMahon, Bill Cunningham, Harvey Kirk and Helen Hutchison were cooperative for the most part. *Love It Up's* McIntosh would not face the camera, but *The Bug* extended his tongue. For her part, Wells, already embarrassed at having to sit all afternoon for good looks from a village-set photographer, came close to giving Street the raspberry. Said Wells: "I thought the idea was ridiculous." But she had second thoughts. "I finally decided that we were just letting David know what we thought of his photography."



Wells: 'Vicious' celebrity tongue-wagging

—but it was the other way around during the filming. The two actors became so preoccupied with choreographing lighting that director Sullivan decided they should have a real fight. Said Lundgren: "One of my punches caught him in the diaphragm and pushed it up into his chest—which kind of slipped a few beats. He was in the hospital for two weeks." For his part, 39-year-old Sullivan declared that there were "no hard feelings."



Lundgren: sex object

In a side entrance, weighing 260 lb., is Swedish actor Gough Lundgren, 38, playing *Spidey*. Sullivan's *Batman* opponent in the movie *Rocky IV*, which opens across Canada this week. Lundgren, who has a black belt in karate and is a champion kick boxer, is a six-foot, six-inch tower of muscle—and an intelligent sex object. The boyfriend of statuesque singer Grace Jones, he holds an engineering degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and speaks four languages—which made it easy for

him to mimic a Russian accent. Declared Lundgren: "I decided not to do a Russian M. I. Although people usually play them like German officers, Russians are very charming people generally. They are more like *Indiana*." In the latter *Rocky* sequel, the invincible Rocky Balboa defeats the Russian Ivan Drago

plans to make a movie about horses next year—but only after he has finished filming the fourth *Star Trek* movie. Indeed, Sullivan is as much a fan of science fiction as any *Star Trek* addict. "It's a desire to escape, a way of disposing hard issues in an entertaining way."

Being intelligent can bring unexpected responsibilities, says St. Louis, Mo., writer Marilyn vos Savant, 38. With an intelligence quotient registering 228 on the Stanford-Binet scale (100 is average), listed in *The Guinness Book of Records* as the highest ever recorded, vos Savant (her real name) says that while her intelligence gives her a "non-sensitization of selfishness" which helps with her writing (latest work: an 11 primer called the *Quasi IQ Quasi Contest*), it also provokes requests for advice from children, parents, convicts and corporations. Said vos Savant: "A corporation will want to know how it should conduct its affairs outside the country—and by that it means 'to life cheaper elsewhere.'" Children who complain they are not liked because they are bright get this response: "If people don't like you, it's only because you have a bad personality." Added vos Savant: "To feel of people who have just decided their child is gifted. Half the time he is not particularly gifted, he has just been put



Vos Savant: 220-IQ responsibilities

on the fast track of life since he was six months old." She declared: "I tell the parents that if they want someone in the family to go to medical school they should dare well go and do it themselves."

—Edited by MARY KEEFER

AIDS

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W5

Sunday Evening
December 1st

- Heterosexuals do carry the AIDS virus and can infect others.
- This year at least 6,000 men and women will die of AIDS in one African country alone.
- 36% of U.S. AIDS cases have been heterosexual or bisexual.
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Choosing from Harvard's riches

By George Bain

The process of this, to be open about it, was somebody asking, "What-er, ever became of Mary Lou?" It has the ring of a movie title, of something Gothic, like *What-er Happened to Baby Jane?* This, however, is a tale of a different sort—and one that is positively benign. What happened to Mary Lou—Finley, to complete it—is that this fall she moved from CBC-TV's *The Journal*, where she had been a regular since the first show on days 11, 1982, in Cambridge, Mass., and the campus of Harvard University. When I recently talked with her by phone, she had attended a course on the nuclear age at 11 a.m., another in Latin-American history at 1 p.m., a third in Latin American literature and history at 2 p.m., and at 4 p.m., a regular seminar—one of at least two a week—at the Nieman Foundation of Journalism. She got home in time to have dinner with her seven-year-old son, and put him to bed with a story. With all this, and more, she was as happy as a clam.

Mary Lou Finley is the latest—and the first woman—of a handful of Canadians who have been Nieman Fellows since Canada was first included in the early 1960s. Some others have been Douglas Leisman (1964), who in the 1960s became the off-camera genius behind television's *Five River Five*; Steve Duggan Williams (1966), literary editor of *The Globe* and *Mac*; Martin Goodman (1982), who did at only 46 as president of The Toronto Star Newspapers Ltd., and Paul Knox (1984), now *The Globe's* correspondent in Latin America. If there are many Canadian journalists who have not received them, I am not among them.

Still, I would have said it wasn't come as a shock to any journalist in making to be jerked back into the different discipline of learning for the sake of learning, an adage from what journalists more often do—learn for use, on paper or on the air, the same night. Not so, at least in the case of Mary Lou Finley. She lost both before when she graduated with a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Ottawa 18 years ago. She finds being back in as academic atmosphere a joy.

"Well, no, it's not a shock," she said. "It's like a holiday because all you're supposed to be doing is listening to those wonderful speakers and reading, and that's pure delight. You know

what it's like—you chase five engines for 15 years, and it's a treat to hear somebody talk about something for more than five minutes, like for an hour or two, and then be able to talk to them. The people, the professors, some of them, are very accessible.

"And here's the snag as the odds we don't have to write exams. I'm doing all the work in the macro-economics course (together in her fall program) because it's a course in which there is no point in going to the lectures if you don't do the written assignments because you don't learn it until you do the work. That's the only one I am treating as if I were taking a degree. [In] the other ones I am just reading, and I will keep what I keep—but I don't have to worry about what my grade will be at the end of the term."

The Nieman Fellows pick what they want from the riches of Harvard, from

It must come as a shock to be jerked back into the discipline of learning for the sake of learning

the John F. Kennedy School of Government to the law school. The program can be heavy or light. Edward Shiner, the former *Washington Post* managing editor who is curious, suggests that they take at least a couple of what he calls "small-the-downs" courses—art, music, theatre, whatever, courses unassociated with work—and Finley intends to introduce a little flower-reading into her program in the spring.

She will be going back into journalism after her Nieman year. Up to now she has not thought much about the state of journalism in Canada, except that it stands comparison with journalism elsewhere, but she has become more aware of the frustration of journalism in general, in that there are "only so many column inches or minutes on television" in which to deal with questions so large as to be difficult to comprehend. And she uses the example of the lecturer who, perhaps only after an hour or so of talk and an extended period of questions, is able to command understanding and acceptance of the essentials of a subject.

Bobbedash, such as the Nieman

provides, she thinks would benefit anybody. But she accepts the suggestion that they would be particularly useful to journalists, who are in the business of passing on information to other people and who perhaps occasionally need to refresh their own base stock. She recalls Henry Kissinger's remark that someone ascending high public office must come equipped with good intellectual capital, because it is being used up all the time and there is no chance to rebuild it. "I think," she said, "that we are all using capital we acquired a long time ago, and it's one to be able to put more in the bank."

The acquiring of more capital is not all as she had described it. Stud Finley, laughing: "I just realized that the day I gave you today doesn't sound so wild—different from the days at *The Journal* because it seems as if I went from here to there, to there, to there. In other contrast, Tuesday or Thursday afternoon, or Friday, are times when I can read all day if I feel like it. I have only one class in the morning, and there are seminars, but the time is totally mine to structure. And I can go to lunch if I feel like it. Or dinner. I can go to a movie, even. (A bigger laugh.) That is very different. *The Journal* as funny because when you are working in the studio, it's a little like being a doctor on call. You're on call from about noon, or even earlier, and you have to stay around until you finish the show at night. It was almost impossible to make a dentist's appointment, or to plan to go anywhere, because chances were about 50-50 that you'd make it."

The Nieman Fellowship—there are 30 this year, two more than usual—are named for Lenora Nieman, founder of the *Minneapolis Journal*. Her widow made a bequest to be used to raise the standards of journalism, it was left to Harvard to devise a program. The mid-career substantial that the fellowships provide is the result. There have been several periods in which there was no Canadian fellow. Before her death in December, 1981, Martin Goodman had the groundwork for what has become the Martin Wine Goodman Trust. Then and a parallel fund raised by friends of Martin Goodman in the United States together over 1981, living and other cuts. With these arrangements it was announced that the Canadian Nieman Fellows will become a permanent institution in the benefit of Canadian journalism.

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A deadly volcano's uncertain future



Colombian survivors, ambushed Armero victims (below): a nation trying to recover from an avalanche of fatal mud

The pain and the fear persisted in the shadow of the killer volcano that continued to cough and wheeze 18 days after it "blew its clause" in a cataclysmic explosion. And a grieving Colombia tried to brace itself last week against the grim possibility of fresh disaster boiling up within the 32,000-foot Nevado del Ruiz. But with about 22,000 dead, 6,988 injured, 50,000 homeless and the agricultural town of Armero buried under an avalanche of fatal mud, the resources and assistance of the impoverished South American nation were stretched almost to the breaking point. So were the nerves of survivors. Said Bogotá psychiatrist Dr. Félix Chappo, during a brief respite from his work at an emergency centre set up to treat injured children who had lost their parents: "Everyone who lived through the disaster needs psychiatric care. They see, as in a film, and living their town. It comes back over and over."

The Nov. 13 eruption of the long-dormant Nevado del Ruiz—one of almost 600 volcanoes around the world that scientists classify as "active"—was yet another spectacular ex-

ample of the raw and capricious power of nature. Its gently aftermath of death and devastation left Colombian towns and medical workers exhausted and the country's nearly 30-million-strong population in a state of shock. But there was a strong possibility that Co-



lombia's arid soil would continue, even as the government of President Betancourt Betancourt began planning a \$78-million program to reconstruct roads, bridges and pipelines in the Armero district. At week's end, armed scientific predictions that there was "great danger of another eruption soon." Betancourt ordered the army to prepare an evacuation plan for the stricken region

near the volcano where thousands continued to make their homes. Among the communities likely to be affected, the long-lying villages of Marquetá, Honda and Ambalema, each of which, like the ill-fated Armero, is located in a river valley leading down from the volcano.

The evacuation issue was contentious among both politicians and people reluctant to leave their homes and businesses. Three days after the volcano exploded, officials triggered panic when they ordered residents to abandon communities on the lower slopes of the mountain. But the panic subsided quickly after authorities conceded that the exercise had been based on a false alarm. Then, last Wednesday night the army ordered another evacuation, this again setting off a panic among the thousands of villagers. When authorities later revealed that the orders were part of a drill, weary villagers bawled back to their homes, complaining bitterly about what they called "an intrusive blunder."

For its part, the beleaguered Betancourt administration was understandably sensitive about the evacuation is-

suage. The government faces under sharp criticism in the Colombian press, and the nation's parliament last week for failing to act before Nov. 13, despite warnings by scientists in September and October that Nevado del Ruiz was unstable and likely to erupt. Senador Guillermo Alfonso Jaramillo, a member of parliament from the province of Tolima, whose much of the devastation occurred: "The loss of thousands of lives had its origin in the lack of foresight by the government in not evacuating the inhabitants." The government's defense that forecasting earthquakes and volcano eruptions is an inexact science and that as an inexact evacuation based on a false alarm could have led to serious personal hardship and economic loss.

Seismologists, who monitor earth tremors, and volcanologists, who are able to make generally accurate predictions of major upheavals (page 69). They do so by studying previous patterns and interpreting the frequency and strength of minor tremors, thousands of which are recorded worldwide during an average month. But the experts are unable to say exactly where or when major upheavals will occur. As a result, in most jurisdictions—especially California, where minor earthquakes occur regularly and where scientists accept periodic massive upheavals—officials responsible for managing disaster planning are reluctant even to discuss evacuation. Said Marc-Alexandre Gaffiat, a geologist with the United States Geological Survey, a federal agency whose duties include monitoring seismic activity: "Evacuation is a nightmare."

In terms of human devastation, the Colombian volcano disaster was of the same magnitude—and stemmed from the same natural phenomena—as the Sept. 19-20 earthquakes that rocked Mexico City, taking about 20,000 lives. And last week, for the second time in as many months, a massive international effort was under way to bring disaster relief to an area of the so-

called "Ring of Fire"—the geologically unstable but heavily populated Pacific Rim, where earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are a constant danger. The principal Colombian relief operations were mounted by the Geneva-based International Red Cross, which has 107 branches around the world. But no fewer than 30 other agencies—many of them with ethnic affiliations—took serious roles, often sending volunteer medical and technical personnel to work in the stricken area. At the same time, the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization, which also has its headquarters in Ge-



Mudco volcano survivor: a need for psychiatric care

neva, co-ordinated government-to-government assistance. Among nations that responded promptly to the Colombian catastrophe, Mexico, the United States and Canada. Ottawa sent an initial total of \$500,000 in cash and equipment. A Canadian Armed Forces C-330 Hercules aircraft transported blankets, water containers, medical supplies and two federal government geologists with seismic equipment. As well, there were teams of individuals of generosity, at least some of which the Red Cross described as misguided. One of the most exotic examples: a shipment of high-heeled Italian

shoes, shoes and French-bottled Peyron mineral water.

While the relief effort gathered strength and Colombians wondered whether Nevado del Ruiz would erupt again, scientists continued to monitor the earth's high-stress zones—particularly on the Asian and American continents of the Pacific. And US geologists continued to predict that California would suffer a massive earthquake within the next 50 to 25 years in an expanded location along a 500-kilometre stretch of the San Andreas Fault—a weak point in the Earth's surface where minor seismic disturbances occur daily. Geologists say that the section, which is close to the eastern edge of Los Angeles, experienced a major earthquake about every 340 years and was last hit hard in 1857–125 years ago.

Still, many Californians remained unconvinced despite haunting memories of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake which claimed about 600 victims and devastated the city. And according to the Insurance Information Institute in Washington, only one California house in 20 is insured for earthquake damage. Said John Stuenkel, 53, an employment training agency administrator from the Oakland suburb of Fremont: "Once you get used to quakes you don't think about them any more." One apparent reason for such public confidence: faith in the state's building code, which calls for earthquake-resistant construction of bridges and public buildings.

In contrast to California, Canada's Pacific coast has been spared the consequences of a major earthquake since it became heavily settled. But as part of the Pacific Rim, British Columbia inevitably experiences regular seismic activity, most of which is relatively minor. And the city of Vancouver has adopted a California-style building code—just in case a major earthquake strikes. As for volcanoes, some of Canada's mountains are active. According to federal geologists, there has been no volcanic activity in Canada for thousands of years. But just south of the U.S.-Washington border lies the Cascade Mountains, one of the world's largest ranges of active volcanoes. There, Mount St. Helens literally blew its top, and 50 billion cubic feet of detritus, 232 square miles of timber as May 18, 1980. Mount St. Helens and Colombia's Nevado del Ruiz may be 6,500 km apart but they share a turbulent geological past and a potentially turbulent future—as part of the restless Earth's deadly "Ring of Fire."

—ROBERT MILLER in Toronto with MICHAEL BIRCH in Ottawa, LUCYFERA PASTORIS in Vancouver and JAMES G. HARRIS in Seattle and WILLIAM LUTHER in Washington

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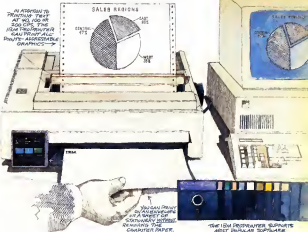
Warning signs were everywhere one walling along a geological fault, forebode and tremors—even snakes slipping out of their lairs to die in the snow. To scientists in Costa it suddenly seemed clear that a major earthquake was about to strike the northeastern industrial city of Hockhock. As a result, the government evacuated the area on Feb. 4, 1973, and when a quake hit late that night it killed about 360 people—not the estimated 100,000 lives it might have claimed without the evacuation. Some scientists foresee a rise in earthquake prediction. But that forecast was quickly dashed 18 months later the Chinese city of Tangshan, 250 mi. southeast of Beijing—struck and nearly—was hit by a quake that killed some 250,000 people in one of the worst natural disasters in history.

The Hockhock incident remains the foremost success story in the annals of earthquake prediction. But while seismologists—who study earthquakes—and volcanologists—who monitor volcanoes—are far from precise in their forecasts, they have improved tremendously since the days when the Earth's rattling was attributed to the wrath of the gods. Now, scientists use the theory of plate tectonics, which holds that the Earth's crust is broken into giant, slowly shifting plates floating independently on a semisolid interior. Usually the plates slide harm-

lessly past each other, but in some regions too lock together and then, under continued pressure, break violently apart. That occurred in Mexico last September, when the slow grinding of an oceanic plate under the North American plate resulted in a devastating earthquake that killed 20,000 people. A similar process caused the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano in Colombia two weeks ago, in which 32,000 people died.

In the case of earthquakes, the wisest gap theory is the key to forecasting. Developed by seismologists at New York's Columbia University during the early 1970s, it holds that the likeliest place for an quake is the spot along a fault that has been quietest for the longest period of time—thus building up the most tension.

In Canada the federal department of energy, mines and resources monitors potential earthquakes through a coast-to-coast network of 91 magnetographic stations which measure ground motion. Among the most closely watched areas: western Quebec, the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, parts of the Maritimes and, above all, British Columbia's densely populated Lower Mainland. The question, says Dieter Weichert, head of seismology for the federal government's Pacific Geoscience Center, near Victoria, is whether the oceanic and continental plates nearby are sliding smoothly past each



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other or sticking and sliding. That is similar to the quinine Mexico scientists were asking about their region before the Sept. 19 quake "Well," said Weichert, "now they know."

For U.S. scientists the greatest geological worry in California's San Andreas fault, which stretches north-south for 1,800 km—almost the entire length of the state. In 1981 the U.S. federal emergency management agency predicted that there is a better than 50-per-cent chance another "great quake" will strike north of Los Angeles within 25 to 30 years. A "great quake" measures more than 8 on the Richter scale, a system devised in 1935 by U.S. seismologist Charles Richter, and each succeeding whole number increases the strength of the tremor 32 times. Last spring U.S. geologists made an even more specific prediction for the remote ranching town of Parkfield, which lies near the fault's mid-way point about 100 km southwest of Fresno. There, they say, an earthquake of about 6 in magnitude has occurred about every 22 years—with the next one expected by 1993.

As a result, survey scientists have staked out Parkfield with all kinds of detection devices. Seismometers monitor the strain on fluid-filled balloons placed in holes bored into the earth. Loose beams against narrow measure minute changes in the Earth's surface, while "creep meters" monitor the changing length of a wire stretched across the fault. Still, scientists privately admit that predicting earthquakes is a truly daunting task because a false alarm could undermine their professional reputations or depress real estate values in more populated areas. At the same time, withholding a warning could be disastrous. As well, volcanic monitoring has become more sophisticated since Mount St. Helens erupted in May, 1980, killing 60 people in the state of Washington and triggering a boom in volcanology. Now the geological survey group reports that the number of the world's active volcanoes under close observation has doubled to 94. And at Mount St. Helens itself, scientists using such equipment as seismometers and lasers have predicted 36 of the past 39 minor eruptions of the still-active volcano. But they are still unable to forecast the force of those eruptions. Declared survey science geologist David Swenson: "That will be very difficult to predict because in a manner of speaking the volcano doesn't know either." For volcanologists and seismologists alike, Mother Nature remains a formidable—and inevitable—opponent.

—BOB LEVIN in Toronto with correspondence reports



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Elroy Yost, TVOntario personality



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BOOKS

An industry in turmoil

RISKY BUSINESS INSIDE CANADA'S \$66-BILLION INSURANCE INDUSTRY

By Rod McQueen
(Illustrations of Canada, 466 pages, \$35.95)

In his new book about the insurance industry, Rod McQueen examines Woody Allen as the subject of the film-maker's longtime obsession—death. "There are worse things than death," Allen says. "Have you ever spent an evening with a life insurance salesman?" The realm of underwriters and adjusters has long had a reputation for grey sobriety, but *Risky Business Inside Canada's \$66-Billion Insurance Industry* should help to dispel that stereotype. Indeed, the world that McQueen describes is as racked by vicious political infighting as the power corridors of Ottawa or Washington. What is more, the insurance industry is vigorously scrambling to renege its dividing share of financial markets. Writes McQueen: "Nothing less than a revolution is required to propel the industry into tomorrow."

According to the author, insurance companies have passively allowed other financial service firms to invade their territory during the past 40 years. Meanwhile, deregulation among the so-called "four pillars" of finance—banks, trust companies, brokerage firms and insurance companies—is quickly eroding the boundaries and escalating competition, between them. But McQueen argues that the insurance industry, clinging to the past and to outmoded management practices, has been slow to take up the challenge.

Risky Business Illustrations the industry's dilemma with in-depth studies of life of Canada's most important insurance companies. The book includes a unique portrait of Toronto's Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, which has recently been taken over as the country's largest insurance firm by The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. McQueen predicts that the firm will continue to decline unless it forsakes paternalism for a more open, entrepre-

neurial corporate environment. In contrast, such companies as Montreal's Laurentian Group Corp. are successfully adapting to the times. Next year Laurentian will open a full-scale financial supermarket offering insurance, stocks and savings accounts.

McQueen's corporate studies combine detailed analysis with revealing anecdotes. But his portraits of the industry's chief executive officers—



McQueen rocked by vicious political infighting

including Robert Borden—are the book's greatest strength. In 1963 Borden joined the Crown Life Insurance Co. and quickly cut down staff by more than 25 per cent while renovating the corporate structure. Each of the executives on his list had his role. "I'm reorganizing. You don't fit. You can quit or be fired."

Despite that ruthlessness, Borden is a part of here in *Risky Business*. Like the author, he believes life insurance companies have to emerge from "the Dark Ages." McQueen not only sheds new light on the insurance business but he presents some intriguing strategies for the industry's evolution.

—BARBARA COLAHAN

Humoring a frosty land

THE PAPER OF SAMUEL MARSHBANKS

By Robertson Davies
(Toronto, 340 pages, \$24.95)

From 1943 to 1953 readers of the *Peterborough Examiner* reviewed a weekly communication from a gentleman named Samuel Marshbanks. Peterborough, Ont., is so quaintly average that it is routinely selected to test-market new products. But for its effusion, the national *Marshbanks*, regularly paraded his flagrant eccentricity. Whether celebrating nasal hair or darning dogs, Marshbanks amused, annoyed and irritated with such flair that the paper's editor, Robertson Davies, eventually issued three collections of his goings. Now, as Davies looks in print for his eighth novel, *What's Fred in the Bone*, a handsome edition of Marshbanks's work, including new writings, is also appearing in bookstores.

Acute readers have noted that Marshbanks bears a close resemblance to Davies. And in the introduction to the new volume Davies will admit that Marshbanks is a double, a projection of his inner being. But Marshbanks asserts, "I am the reality, the essential man, free, proud and unadorned by the whims of the modern world." Its dominion Davies as a good citizen and taxpayer, "the creature who goes through life cheerful and bloodfold." Still, it is fitting that the two should have their say at each other before indecisively muttering that Canadians cannot waste their energy, try as they will to cultivate a reputation for dullness. Since Marshbanks's heyday in the 1940s the self-conscious pursuit of a Canadian identity has become a national pastime. But his dispatches are among the first expressions of the Canadian psyche that make the search seem worth the effort.

Like the ancient Chinese sage Lao Tzu, whom he quotes approvingly, Marshbanks holds out little hope for the perfectibility of mankind. "The more controlling and skill man possesses, the more vicious things will appear." Still, he is not a reactionary. He castigates big business, the superpowers and civic boosterism as empirically as he reviles the common man. The latter, he claims, is the inventor of crooks and scoundrels. "Talk about the Common Man gives the public element

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in the population a slightly conceited of itself." Armed with keen critical intelligence, Marchbanks reveals its creative modelling. To explain the concept of a "palooza," he has a rich vocabulary: "apes," "dung beetles" and "agrit" are among the oddest terms at his command.

The new volume is a crazy salad of scorable social observations, bristling, inventive, bawdy asides and pure poetry. "Holding-in creates horrid passions which wear us out before our time," insists the expansive Marchbanks. For him, conformity and dullness, manifested in senior boards, sentimentality and bureaucratic oars, have imposed a straitjacket of joylessness over the land. He is ardent in his insistence that life admit party, dish and style. Here a dilette who can spice up his begging with some "fascinating bull" in a free and blessed soul.

For the most part, Marchbanks's humor hits well. Stupidity, pretension and resonant, self-righteous preaching guarantees a certain pleasing continuity in national life. Social historians will note unchanging attitudes to cultural self-definition. "Canada exports brains and talent with the utmost recklessness, as though we had a surplus of them at home." Some of the wit, however, is merely embarrassing. The assertion that "women do not greatly like other women" and a reference to a railway porter as a "magnificent black-moon" suggest that at least some changes are for the better. But those changes in taste are rare: as the collection makes clear, Marchbanks's contribution to the national self-image is both unorthodox and resonant.

In the age of McDonald's, when even dishes of his native St. John's Mince, Oat, must bolt their burgers in 16 minutes, Marchbanks maintains that "great dinners are virtually impossible." He insists on order and ceremony, relishing the tale in the telling. It is impossible to read his elegantly turned paragraphs without hearing a rich, supple male voice—much like that of Robertson Davies—intone the lines in the best Canadian tradition. Marchbanks effects an imaginative transformation of the landscape, turning an un-croated field into a display of fine china, only to be satisfyingly smashed. He writes, "What a wonderful thing it is to see an Ontario audience hight those stony, disapproving, thin-lipped faces, eloquent of our bitter winters we'll all unconsciously merriment." Through laughter, his readers may find a warm, rich and passionate soul within themselves and their beloved land.

—HEATHER DENISON

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The coffee controversy

The average Canadian coffee drinker consumes about three cups of coffee a day. A significant number drink much more. Indeed, an estimated five per cent of Ontario residents drink more than is necessary to develop a physical addiction to caffeine, according to Richard Gilbert, a consultant to Ontario's Addiction Research Foundation. And recently a medical debate has begun over whether coffee consumption and health of 1,332 graduates of the school, concluded that there is a link between coffee and heart disease. Declared Dr. Thomas Poisson, the report's coauthor: "I drink two cups of coffee a day. I may well give it up altogether."

The Johns Hopkins researchers followed the medical progress of a group of men who graduated from the school



Coffee drinkers: raising heart disease.

between 1960 and 1968. They correlated that data with the doctors' coffee-drinking habits, recorded at five-year intervals after the subjects' graduation. By the end of the 30-year follow-up, the incidence of coronary problems among those physicians who consumed five or more cups of coffee daily was 200 per cent. By contrast, of the doctors who drank no coffee only three per cent developed heart problems. As a result, the study concluded that for people who drink a minimum of five cups a day, the risk of developing heart problems is 2.5 times greater than the rate for those who abstain.

Indeed, Pearson suggested that in order to lower the risk of heart disease coffee drinkers should consider limiting their consumption to two cups a day. Still, some scientists have said that such a recommendation is premature. For one thing, William Breslow, a spokesman for the New York-based National Coffee Association of the U.S.A., pointed out that 50 of 112 major studies carried out since the 1960s have not produced any link between coffee consumption and heart disease. And a 1975 study sponsored by the U.S. National Institutes of Health concluded that there was no relationship between coffee consumption and heart disease.

Although the Johns Hopkins study dealt only with coffee, many scientists suspect that caffeine—a mild stimulant which occurs naturally in coffee, tea and cocoa and which is added to many soft drinks and medications—is the real enemy. Caffeine affects the central nervous system by neutralizing the effects of adenosine, a chemical which the body produces to calm the nerves. Dr. James Long, chief of the neurological evaluation division at the Health Protection Branch in Ottawa, said that known side effects of caffeine include nervousness, irritability, insomnia and even an irregular heartbeat. But Long maintains that no evidence exists to connect the beverage firmly with any disease.

For his part, Gilbert says that he is convinced too much coffee has harmful effects. In fact, he added, it is possible that large amounts of the beverage can cause birth defects, and that pregnant women should avoid more than one cup a day. Declared Pearson: "We don't know enough yet, but there have never been any studies saying coffee is good for you." Still, until more research is done, the body of contradictory evidence suggests that the debate will continue to brew. And a growing number of coffee drinkers may see their morning cup, wondering if it is indeed good to the last drop.

—PHEL BEITON in Toronto

DEFENCE

A Pentagon aerial fight

Legendary test pilot Chuck Yeager describes the F-30 Tigerhawk as "the finest fighter" he has ever flown. And the plane's performance seems to support his contention. The F-30 is cheaper, more reliable, more manoeuvrable and faster into the air than the F-50 Fighting Falcon, built by General Dynamics of St. Louis, Mo., and currently the only "frontline fighter" in the United States Air Force arsenal. But Northrop Corp., the Los Angeles-based firm that designed and built the F-30 in the late 1970s, has still not sold a single Tigerhawk either to the USAF or to any foreign forces. Even when the company offered to sell the F-30 for \$18 million—well below the \$18-million price of an F-50—the Pentagon refused to purchase it. Now, a cost-conscious Congress has forced the Pentagon to hold a competition to decide which fighter is best for the air force. But the competition will not just test two fighters—it could also mark a turning point in the U.S. military's expensive and contentious procurement policies.

Many supporters of the F-30 say that the competition, to be decided before the fall of 1986, represents the last chance for Northrop to recoup its estimated \$10-billion investment in the fighter. But defense contractors with no direct stake in either plane are also observing the contest. The reason: the defeat of the F-30 could discourage other companies from developing weapons independently on the chance that they can be sold to the military. That could almost end free competition in the multi-billion-dollar defense industry, and as a result drive the cost of military procurements even beyond their currently astronomical levels.

Northrop originally designed and financed the F-30 in response to President Jimmy Carter's 1979 call for a low-cost fighter designed primarily for the export market. The President was concerned that countries that purchased expensive "fourth-generation" fighter aircraft from the United States after had to divert resources from social programs to do so. Those purchases weakened their economies, promoted instability and ultimately resulted in an increased burden on the United States to provide security.

Still, the Carter administration recognized that few allies would volun-



Northrop's F-30 Tigerhawk: challenging the Pentagon's "gold-plated" weapons.

tarily choose to buy a downgraded fighter if a better model was available. To counteract that reluctance, the state department pledged to pre-bid the export of more expensive frontline models. But the Reagan administration, which took office before the F-30 became ready for sale, decided not to limit the defense choices of its allies. It has since allowed several developing countries to purchase F-

30s. Only Taiwan chose freely to buy F-30s, but that deal was cancelled because of its potentially damaging effect on relations with China.

Northrop proposed to integrate the Tigerhawk into the front lines of U.S. defense when it became clear that the fighter's capabilities far exceeded its budget-minded origins. Although the plane is not equipped to carry some sophisticated weaponry, Northrop

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claims that it can take off faster and, once airborne, is more maneuverable than the F-16. Test pilots have logged a total of 3,400 flights on F-39 prototypes, and despite the fact that two have crashed (killing both pilots), most pilots say that the plane is far easier to fly than the high-tech F-16. Indeed, some flyers have said that in a dogfight, F-39s would overcome the nominally more advanced F-16s.

The Department's proponents claim that its advanced radar system breaks down only once every 200 hours, compared to once every 180 hours for the McDonnell Douglas F-16, which is currently used by the Canadian Armed Forces, and once every 80 hours for the F-35. As well, company spokesmen say that the General Electric P43 engine is four times as reliable as the Pratt & Whitney F100 used in the F-16. It contains 35,000 fewer parts, and its modular construction makes it far easier to service. U.S. Air Force studios have grown much of the F-39's superior reliability, and Northrop spokesmen themselves say that the jet costs \$1,304 per hour to fly, compared to \$1,064 for the F-16.

Supporters of the F-39 add that its low cost and high performance are a result of the fact that it was developed outside the normal Pentagon bureaucracy. They claim that that fact is also preventing its acceptance. As evidence, some of them point to the example of the venerable F-50 Mustang, which the North American Aviation Co. (now Rockwell International) developed and offered to the air force in 1941. But the air force preferred its own P-50 Lightning, which was less maneuverable, harder to fly and easier to shoot down. It was not until 1944 that the air force accepted the Mustang—later credited with playing a decisive role in the war—for use as a frontline fighter.

The example of the F-50 has already led General Dynamics to offer a "stripped-down" version of its F-35 at a price that undercuts the F-39. And many congressmen say that a continuing competition between the two fighters will benefit both the air force and the taxpayer by driving down the cost of future acquisitions. To that end, they are considering asking the Pentagon to modify its "weapon-take-all" competition to allow both aircraft a role in the air force. Declared Representative James Cooper (R-N.J.), "There has been a tendency over the years to 'gold-plate' our weapons systems. Arguably, we are overkill." Indeed, supporters of the F-39 are convinced that once it is allowed to show its abilities, the tarnish will quickly show on its gold-plated rival.

—BRIAN JEFFREY STREET in Toronto

MEDIA

The man of steel remade

The restless teenager lying in bed on a hot Depression-era summer night did not see a bird or a plane. But 18-year-old Cleveland, Ohio, newspaper reader Jerry Siegel did envision a superhero from another planet who could save the world from injustices. At dawn on that morning in 1933, Siegel ran 12 blocks to the house of Joe Shuster, also 19, a Canadian friend, artist and cousin in later childhood. Frank Shuster. Within minutes Shuster rendered the first sketch of Superman: jet-black hair, flowing cape, and blue body suit stamped with a red "S."

By 1938 Siegel and Shuster had found a publisher. New York-based DC Comics Ltd., which transformed the superhero into the world's most successful comic book. Recently, however, the powers of the orphan from Krypton have diminished as such modern superheroes as the X-Men dominate comics with their laser guns. But next summer Superman will meet them head on when DC offers readers a remade man of steel. Said DC artist John Byrne: "He won't be a Yagge or another Rambo—but somewhere in between."

Falling sales of Superman comics have been evident throughout North America since the 1960s. Mark Aikens, manager of Toronto's Silver Star, Canada's largest comic-book store, says that Superman sales are now among the slowest-moving of the 120 titles that he stocks. Indeed, North American sales of new Superman comic books are down to 90,000 copies a month—compared to about 800,000 in the 1960s. By contrast, the popular X-Men from New York City-based Marvel Comics—their major competitor—sell about 400,000 copies a month, DC executives say that one reason for the decline is that Superman is out of date and out of touch. Rensselaire vice-president Paul Levitz told Madden that the make-over is intended to create a softer, more vulnerable character. Said Levitz: "We want to try and capture some of the emotional effluence that a superhero faces."

As a result, the new Superman will continue to be modeled in the romantic triangle of himself, reporter Lois Lane and his alter ego, Clark Kent. But their roles will be updated. Lane will become a *Politest* Press-writing journalist, and former reporter Kent will be a TV anchorman as well as fulfilling his new duties as a feature writer at

Metropolis's *Daily Planet*—which Shuster patterned on *The Toronto Star*. Indeed, in the first few issues of the comic book, the newspaper was actually called the *Daily Star*. As well, Superman will become tougher—but in a more human way. Said Byrne, a Calgary native: "We want to make him

softer, braver, and meaner." But Levitz adds that the toughness will not be overwhelming. He declared: "Superman is not about revenge or blowing up people. It's about the good side of patriotism."

DC executives acknowledge that because Superman has become an American institution too many changes would be damaging. For that reason the man of steel will still originate on the planet Krypton, where his scientist father, Jor-El, placed the infant in an experimental rocket and launched it toward Earth shortly before the



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"Peter," I said,
 "How come your hair looks so healthy?"
 "Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo,"
 he replied to my amazement.



1. **Mac**: Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo... isn't this just for problems, dandruff?

Diane: If you want healthy looking hair - you have to start by getting hair and scalp really clean.



2. **Peter**: When I shower I use Tegrin regularly to do a thorough cleaning job.

Mac: And your clean, healthy-looking hair is proof that Tegrin helps control dandruff!



3. **Peter**: Right. And Tegrin also helps control that itchy scalp that used to annoy me.

Mac: Again, it shows Tegrin gets your scalp really clean.



4. **Mac**: I'm going to give Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo a try myself.

Peter: You should try the herbal scent. Works just as hard as regular Tegrin to get your hair and scalp really clean.

planet's destruction. But some subsequent additions to the chronicle—such as the "superpet" that re-added, beginning in 1965 with Krypton the superdog—will disappear. Said Byrne: "We want to get back to the original character."

It is not the first time that writers have modified the Superman story during the character's 47-year history. For one thing, the three recent Superman movies featured an updated hero played by Christopher Reeve—who in 1988's *Superman II* even made love to Lois Lane. In 1972, in fact, DC itself made changes to the story by lessening the role of green Kryptonite (pieces of the planet Krypton that fell to earth and had the ability to deprive Superman of his powers by emitting deadly rays).

For his part, George Henderson, an avid Superman fan and proprietor of Toronto memorabilia store *Manney Lane*, says that such gimmicks were among the reasons for Superman's decline in popularity. Added the *Seaside World War* veteran: "Kryptonite was invented because Superman had no vulnerabilities. But then the story became predictable and lost its suspense." In 1971, Henderson brought Kirk Alyn, the Superman of the late 1940s silver screen, usually, to Toronto to show him the city on which Shuster had based Metropolis. But despite his long appreciation of Superman, he says that the current changes are necessary. Added Henderson: "When a hero gets too powerful people stop paying attention because they cannot relate to him at all."

Meanwhile, DC is treating its overhaul of Superman as a historic occasion. For one thing, the new series will start with number 1 and will feature a reworking of the Superman legend. Said Aukwitz: "It is clearly a marketing tactic to get old fans to buy a new book that may some day be a collectors' item." Indeed, one of the seven to 10 known copies of the first Superman comic, dated June, 1938, sold for \$17,000 this year—to the amusement of Shovel and Shuster, both living quietly in California. Clearly, though, the success of the new venture will be measured by how many readers Superman continues to attract after the novelty has worn off. Said James Shooter, editor of Marvel Comics: "No amount of superficial changes or gimmicks will hold the reader's interest. Ultimately, the deciding factor is how well one can tell a story." After next summer the new, improved men of steel must exhibit the ability to clear tougher hurdles than just tall buildings in a single bound.

—SHERRI ARONSON in Toronto



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 A FIRE RARELY SEEN.

A maverick at the helm

With his jolly brow and trim beard, Bill Glasco resembles a patrician from the world of Shakespeare or Shaw. But despite his noble bearing and aristocratic pedigree, Glasco has made his name by pushing contemporary theatre into the spotlight rather than reviving the classics. During his 13 years as artistic director of Toronto's innovative Tarragon Theatre, which he founded in 1971, he nurtured Canadian playwrights from obscurity to national prominence. Now that indigenous drama has graduated to the mainstream, the 58-year-old director has found a place in the heart of the theatre establishment. This fall he became artistic director of Toronto's CentreStage, one of the largest nonfestival theatres in the country.

With an annual theatre budget of \$3.4 million, CentreStage has had a history of presenting bland fare—a tradition that Glasco is determined to end. He declared, "Since we are the acknowledged civic theatre in the city where most of the talent is concentrated, why shouldn't we be important to Shaw or



Glasco: a champion of Canadian plays

Stratford?" Although he acknowledges that he is less comfortable directing the classics than contemporary works, Glasco intends to do both. He opened the season with William Congreve's *Love for Love*, a Restoration comedy about money and marriage. The production showcased an all-star cast recruited from the Stratford and Shaw festivals—including Brent Carver and Pines Reid. Next month Glasco will reinvent *Antony and Cleopatra*, David French's backstage comedy. The play, whose premiere Glasco directed in 1979, has become a contemporary Canadian classic. And *Up to the Mountains and Down to the Sea*, his successor at the Tarragon. "Bill really established the whole validity of doing new work for an audience that was hungry for it."

Now commanding an 800-seat theatre, Glasco can smelt fresh works in a grand setting. The season will close with *Better Living*, a new play by Toronto's George F. Walker. But even with the classics he has made adventurous choices: in April he will present the controversial *Spring Awakening*, an 1896 German play about teenage sexuality which includes a scene with five boys masturbating. Said Glasco: "If you do this play, you can't not upset an audience. You don't want to drive them out of the theatre so they never come back, but you should disturb them."

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BEST OF TIMES



BEEFEATER: Spirit of England

Building a bridge to life

Since December, 1992, when doctors implanted an artificial heart in Seattle dentist Barry Clark, the plastic and titanium devices have become more efficient—but no less controversial. Clark died in March, 1993, 112 days after the operation. And William Schroeder's impending first anniversary with an artificial heart was marked earlier this month when the 50-year-old musician warbler suffered his third stroke since the operation and was readmitted to the Humana Hospital-Jackson in Louisville, Ky., with brain damage. A second survivor, 58-year-old retired auto worker Murray Hayden, has been confined to the same hospital ever since his implant last February. But those setbacks have not dimmed enthusiasm for the procedure among medical researchers. Now, there are three Canadian teams actively engaged in artificial heart research, and one of them—working at the University of Ottawa's Beier Institute at Ottawa's Civic Hospital—hopes to implant Canada's first artificial heart as early as January.



Koon: artificial hearts for Canadians

The Ottawa team is headed by Dr. Wilbert Koon, director of the institute, who has been working closely with the federal government and medical technology companies to prepare for an implant in the new year. Koon said that in early December he will send a surgical team to the University of Utah's Salt Lake City research laboratory, where Clark received his heart, to practice the procedure by implanting hearts designed by Dr. Robert Jarvik in calves and swine. But he added that the team is not working toward any fixed deadline. Said Koon: "We have already done several years' work on an artificial heart program. And for 18 months we have been preparing for the first implant. It is not something we are making up."

Despite the Ottawa team's reliance on U.S. technology and expertise, Koon said that the program will be "intrinsically different" from the one in Louisville, which gave both Schroeder and Hayden their new hearts. Rather than constructing an permanent heart replacement, Koon said that his team will be using the technology to keep patients alive while they await natural heart transplants. Indeed, the first Canadian implant patient could be a younger person suffering from cardiomyopathy—a chronic weakening of the heart muscle—but who is otherwise

good health. Said Koon: "We had a couple of young girls die while waiting for transplants recently. We might have saved them by using the artificial hearts as a bridge."

The validity of that approach was recently demonstrated in the United States, where surgical teams at three different hospitals implanted artificial hearts—only one of them a Jarvik model—in patients awaiting organ donations. All three eventually received human hearts, one died, but doctors say that the other two are making rapid progress. Using the mechanical devices as stopgaps also avoids several problems that have beset the devices since their inception. As permanent fixtures, they are expensive to operate because each requires a separate 500/600 drive system. Temporary implants allow one drive to power several different hearts one time. In addition, they have caused debilitating strokes in all long-term users. They also inhibit the freedom of patients. Although the Kentucky surgeons have made limited use of a portable system, the standard drive mechanism for a Jarvik heart weighs 300 lb. and is connected to the artificial heart by plastic air tubes inserted in the abdomen wall.

Using artificial hearts as an aid to the already-accepted natural-transplant procedure could also help deflect criticism that the technology is too experimental. When Dr. Regent Lajoie Bessard, the chief of cardiovascular surgery at Montreal's Notre Dame Hospital, announced plans last month to start implanting artificial hearts, he met opposition from Dr. Nicolas Stierman, a member of the Montreal Regional Health Council. Said Stierman: "This is an experimental gadget, and our public health-care system should not be expected to pay for research work."

Still, there is little indication that Canadian surgeons are about to embark on a flurry of artificial heart operations. Bessard has not yet submitted his proposal to the hospital for approval. And for his part, Dr. Thomas Stierman, head of cardiovascular surgery at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto and member of another artificial heart research team, declared, "We are deeply interested in the future of artificial hearts—but we need a lot more knowledge first."

For the time being, the only Jarvik heart in Canada remains sitting on a shelf at the Ottawa Civic Hospital. But given the cautiously optimistic mood of many heart specialists, it is not likely that it will remain unused for long.

—ANTHONY WILSON SHEET with PEGGY MALLON in Montreal and CT JARRISON in Toronto

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Neurological teams in the United States and Switzerland first performed cerebral bypass operations on stroke victims in 1967. Since then the technique has been widely used in an attempt to prevent additional strokes. The reason most strokes are caused by contractions or blockages in the arteries is that they decrease the flow of blood to the brain by splitting a single artery into two.

another artery supplying cerebral tissue. But a new \$11.7-million study of 1,277 stroke victims in Canada, the United States, Japan, Taiwan and nine European countries shows that the cerebral bypass operation has no detectable value in preventing strokes and may in fact harm some patients. These results have disappointed Dr. Henry Barnett, a neurologist at University Hospital in London, Ont., and the chief

Under the terms of the study, funded by the U.S. government, patients at 11 medical centres received the best possible care, including drugs to control fever, high blood pressure and dizziness; doses of acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin, or ASA), to prevent the formation of blood clots. All the participants had either a stroke or a transient ischaemic attack, likely to have one. And about half the patients studied—863—also underwent the bypass operation, which involves suturing the main artery through the skull to a branch of the middle cerebral artery. The most noticeable change in one-third of those cases was blood flow in the brain did increase as the newly bypassed arteries gradually widened to two or three times their normal diameter.

Still, a report in the study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* on Nov 7 concluded that the surgery would not reduce the number of strokes in the future. In fact, patients who underwent the operation suffered earlier and more frequent strokes than those who received only medical treatment. Declared the report, "There was no evidence that surgery decreased the number of strokes. Eighty-four per cent of the medical patients and 59 per cent of the surgical patients had a single stroke each. Two or more strokes occurred in 31 per cent of the medical patients and 41 per cent of the surgical patients."

These results are likely to reduce the number of cerebral bypasses performed in the United States, where there are at least 3,000 such operations yearly, each costing about \$15,000. And in Canada, where about 300 patients underwent the surgery last year, Bennett, for one, will no longer perform it. The study has convinced Dr. Michael Paul, a neurosurgeon at Toronto's Sunnybrook Medical Centre, to adopt a similar approach. Declared Paul: "The statistics are so strong against the procedure I am not doing it anymore and I do not know of anyone in the city who is doing it either."

Instead, Burnett and Paul will concentrate on such methods of preventing strokes as advising patients to stop smoking and reduce the amount of animal fat in their diets and prescribing drugs to control high blood pressure. And to combat blood clotting, Burnett will draw on his 1976 study of 600 stroke victims. Its conclusion: daily consumption of four ASA tablets will halve the risk of additional attacks. Unlike the discredited surgical technique, ASA has been shown to work.

—JINKE BURGESS in *Newsweek*

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6:30
WORLD REPORT

multi-gang leader Peter Truong, 40, along with the Rev. John Caputo, a priest and religious leader, 40, and a priest, 40, from his strategic insights, said the Indianapolis NAACP leaders also gave Charles Rennie Clark, 50, a high-ranking African American political organizer, and asked all to contribute.

Brownstein relates on page 147 "when I was a correspondent, they were... responsible to the public, pressed on them to study the day's... which means... assess them, and report them clearly... and concisely."

THE WORLD REPORT WITH PETER SEAMAN
A JOURNALIST OF 40 YEARS
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The dinner was in honor of Prince Edward Island Premier James Lee. In the kitchen of Charlottetown's historic Government House, Anne Meservey, chief cook at the Minister's residence, prepared Cornish hens for the five-course meal in late October. The 38-year-old Montreal native is one of 33 graduates of Charlottetown's Culinary Institute of Canada, one of the Maritime's top culinary schools. Established in 1963 at Charlottetown's Holland College at the urging of the Canadian hospitality and tourism industries, the CIC is intended to ease the shortage of qualified chefs in Canada. Tourism Canada figures show that there are jobs available for at least 5,500 qualified chefs and journeyman cooks. In the process, the institute has attracted internationally acclaimed chefs to its 18-member teaching staff. Said Meservey: "CIC training is special because of close, individual training and strict professional ethics."

The institute is self-supporting. From the 50 students this year—30 were



Meservey improving the standards

chosen from 60 applicants, 50 are returning for a second year—one \$1,000 annually, compared to \$638 at George Brown College's government-subsidized culinary course in Toronto. CIC students enroll for either one or two years. As well as receiving classroom instruction, students practice their craft at the CIC's Lucy Maud Dining Room, an instructional, nonprofit gourmet restaurant on the Holland College campus. Meanwhile, CIC graduates have won awards at major culinary competitions in Canada, including three gold medals at last April's Taste of Canada competition in Toronto, sponsored by the Ontario Hotel Association. Said CIC director Bernard Bree: "CIC is now in the top chef-training colleges in the world."

Graduates of the institute have found well-paying jobs at such renowned institutions as the Beaufort Springs Hotel, the Westin Hotel in Calgary and Toronto's Prince Hotel. For their part, many restaurant owners have expressed approval of the CIC. David Bold, for one, owner of eight Canadian inns and resorts, including Vermont, Nova Scotia's Grand Hotel, has hired three CIC graduates. Declared Bold: "The institute has raised Canadian food service standards." Indeed, proof of the CIC's prowess will be found in the pudding.

—BARBARA MACKENZIE in Charlottetown

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BOOKS

A passionate friendship

DARLINGHESHIMA LETTERS

TO A FRIEND

By Janet Planner
(Random House, \$20 paper, \$25.95)

From 1986 to 1975 Janet Planner gave readers of *The New Yorker* the most stylish and perceptive reports about Europe's culture, manners and politics that any American has written. Under the pen name of "Giesel," she interpreted the French with a cool, artistic sympathy and a felicitous grace. In retrospect, her "Letter from Paris" dispatches have the demure of magazine writing and enter the realm of literature. But until her death in 1979 at the age of 86, she remained a private woman. Darlingheshima, a selection of her love letters to Natalia Davest Murray, allows Planner's many admirers to see the vibrant yet reticent personality behind the cryptic pseudonym.

Introducing the book, Murray describes their relationship as a "passionate friendship," another word for it might be "marriage." The couple met in 1943 in New York, where Planner had moved after the outbreak of the Second World War. Murray, an Italian journalist, was making popular broadcasts to her oppressed homeland. The woman, both divorced, shared a home for nearly four years until "Giesel" returned to Paris. Darlingheshima is Murray's choice of more than 400 elegant, provocative letters from their long separation.

Planner's fascination with politics given the book a public resonance in addition to its personal force. Her letters began amid the nervous exhilaration of wartime and continued through the disillusionments of the Vietnam War. Although she remained a true daughter of Indianapolis in her dislike for mobocracy and monarchy, she fought a constant low-bait war with her country. Planner once described Americans as "the silly elderly battle-faced children of the world, playing with slogans of morality."

Letters were the means by which the American in Europe and the Italian in America intensified their love. Plan-

ner's writing has a charming freshness, a lack of self-consciousness. She often played with language and ideas as though the words themselves might compensate for the absence of her witty, going friend. "I have read your letter," she wrote with the poetry of anguish, "until it is wearing like old silk. Send me another, fresh, so I may



Murray, Planner in the 1950s; stoqueuse and joy

near it to dear friends, too."

Darlingheshima may acquire a measure of fame for reasons Planner would have loathed. First, it may pin her down forever as a "lesbian writer." She was a lesbian, just as she was an wit lover, a heavy smoker, a quiet socialist and a superb writer. Second, her observations of the rich and famous, including Truman Capote and Ingrid Bergman, lend the book an occasional resemblance to a high-toned *People* magazine. But its real value has elsewhere in the wisdom and wit of Planner's reflections and in the portrait of a love celebrated with elegance and joy. Planner's brand of sexuality matters a lot less than her rare devotion. "Thank you for your heart," she told Murray in 1969. "Please hold mine in your hands."

—MARK ADLBY

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A leader for lean times

TOUGH GUY BILL BENNETT
AND THE TAKING OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
By Allen Gurr
(Key Porter, 196 pages, \$20.95)

Tough Guy Bill Bennett and the Taking of British Columbia opens with "Notes from the War Zone," an appropriate introduction for a study of Canada's most politically polarized province. In what is often a wildly one-sided polemic, Allen Gurr, a former columnist for Vancouver's *The Province*, chronicles the divisive battles that have beset British Columbia since 1975—the year when Premier William (Bill) Bennett and his Social Credit government took power from the New Democratic Party. In particular, Gurr exaggerates the human casualties that have resulted from the Secord's 1980 economic restraint program. Though Gurr is a scintillating storyteller, as the premier, his party and his policies, written in the hit-and-run style that Gurr perfected as the *West Coast*'s foremost guerrilla journalist.

Gurr concentrates on the events of the past 2½ years, demonstrating how advisors and politicians crafted Ben-

nett's "tough-guy" image. The Secord recruited Patrick Kinella, one of the country's top political consultants, to help Gurr win over the conservatives during the provincial election of May, 1980. At the time, the recession had deeply affected voters, turning them against the senior Bennett and toward the affable leader of the NDP, former premier David Barrett. Kinella's solution was to promote Bennett as a strong leader for hard economic times. Writes Gurr: "The people of B.C. would be set up to believe that what they needed was not some coddly humorous teddy bear with a heart, but a tough, inflexible son of a bitch. Restraint was a pseudo-masochistic exercise, the tougher Bill Bennett got, the better you felt."

Bennett went on to win 35 seats in the vote's 22 and introduced his restraint package two months later. The series of 35 bills eradicated everything from tax



Bennett consults

credits for the poor to the provincial Human Rights Commission. British Conservatives were shocked at first, but soon the backlash resulted in the largest demonstration in the province's history and the threat of a general strike in the fall of 1980.

Gurr is at his best chronicling Operation Solidarity, the anti-restraint movement. From interviews with its kingpin, he came to understand how the coalition of trade unions, feminists and civil rights activists collapsed under the weight of its own special interests. However, top Secord and their advisors refused to speak with Gurr, creating the most glaring deficiency in his highly readable book.

Though Gurr reveals just how little is known about the man who has run British Columbia for a decade. As a self-proclaimed war correspondent in the Battle of British Columbia, Gurr has tracked the conflicts and owned the casualties—but he has failed to shed much light on Bennett, the province's field marshal.

—JANE PHARA

The challenge



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years. Sweden devalues its currency to improve the competitive position of its export industries. Other countries such as Chile, New Zealand, Argentina and Mexico increase their ability to make enough pulp and paper to serve their own needs and, in some cases, to sell to other nations. These new realities challenge the ability of Canadian producers to compete successfully in international markets.

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Bringing a classic to the screen

ANNE OF GREEN GABLES
CBC, Dec. 1, 2

As one of Green Gables is an exception to the general rule that great books do not translate well to the screen. In his fee adaptation of Lucy Maud Montgomery's 1908 novel, Toronto director Kevin Sullivan has created a classic in its own right. The film captures the story's fairy-tale charm, as well as its wit and wisdom. Set in a pastoral landscape, it celebrates childhood and nurtures the romantic spirit of the book. Anne of Green Gables easily wins the four-hour length with an abundance of lively incidents and easily drawn characters. The accomplished cast is headed by Canadian Megan Follows as the dreamy, mischief-prone orphan and Golden Dewhurst and Richard Parnsworth as Marilla and Matthew Cuthbert, the couple who take her into their Prince Edward Island home. To a role that is part ethereal sprite and part perturbed adolescent, Follows brings bewitching grace. Her passionate artistry, above all else, carries the film.

In a bold departure from the book, which begins with Anne's arrival in P.E.I., the action commences in the grim world of foster homes and orphanages. As eerie as the novel, Anne holds a conversation with her reflection in a window breaks a lonely, desperate existence. In her imagination, Anne escapes into a world of talking-birds, reasons to become the "divinely beautiful" Lady Carleton. Plagued with "a soulful bewitchment" as an adolescent brow" Follows is wonderfully comic as the fanciful, chattering Anne, uttering such lines as "My life is a perfect graveyard of buried hopes" and "The stars in their courses light my path." But the early scenes suggest the potential for Anne's escapades to degenerate into madness had she not been rescued by Green Gables.

Much of the pleasure of the story is in watching Anne emerge, Cinderella-like, from a drab creature who dreams of being loved to a radiant young woman who is the pride of her community. The film unfolds at a smooth, relaxed pace through a series of teasing vignettes in which Anne dye her red hair green, gets her friend Diana drunk on red currant wine and nearly drowns in a leaky boat pretending to be the Lady of Shalott. But Follows

the sensitive sailor whose generosity wins Anne in the end.

In turn, Anne brightens the blighted lives of those around her, from a rich, cravily dowager to the sheltered Matthew and Marilla. The effect of her radiant spirit heightens the faith in providence that inspires the movie. Parnsworth is a delight as the shy, sweet-tempered husband who focuses on embarrassment trying to buy Anne a party dress from a female



Follows, Dewhurst, capturing the fairy-tale charm, the wit and the elation of Montgomery's novel

adds a poignant dimension to the scenes by making the viewer see them from a child's perspective. With her melting air of solemn intensity, she awakens Anne's fear of abandonment and frustration at trying to preserve her dignity in the face of adult condescension. It is Anne's insistence on asserting her own identity, down to the spelling of her name with an "e," that helps make her a heroine.

Beneath its high spirit and theatricality the film acknowledges the subtle Christian message of the story. Anne's adversity represents a lesson in overcoming vanity, anger or pride. Anne's inability to forgive a childish quarrel with her schoolmate Gilbert Blythe represents both an admirable, romantic premonition and a spiritual obstacle. In a winning performance as Gilbert, Jonathan Chambers endorses his own passage from an arrogant schoolboy to

store clerk. The rural, genteel-world Marilla makes a remarkable Marilla. She orders the door, reproaches spinsters with an almost tragic aura and makes her slow blossoming into maternal warmth a personal triumph.

Her presence is as powerful that one named eyebrow directed at the malicious meddling of a neighbor Rachel Lynde (Patricia Hamilton) speaks volumes about the more spiritual, generous side of life in the rural community of Avonlea.

True to the spirit of the book, the film is unambiguously sentimental. But its sensitive, intelligent tone and its flashes of hard-edged realism prevent it from becoming spry. Like Anne herself, it has a straightforward manner that defers cynicism and allows the magic to shine through unimpeded.

—GILLIAN MACKEY

A tomboy comes of age

When she began her television career at age 8, Megan Follows had the rugged, freckled looks of a tomboy. Now 17, the Canadian actress still has freckles and whiskerous hazel eyes, but she is blossoming into an elegant and self-assured beauty. She has also become an accomplished actress with a gift for serious, contemplative roles. Set in the new, \$5.5-million adaptation of Lucy Maud Montgomery's classic, *Anne of Green Gables*, television audiences will see Follows at her ennobled best. For nearly four hours she commands the screen as

Follows' *An* on CBC TV and *The Littlest Hobo* on CTV. But she is best-known for sensitive performances in the Academy Award-winning *Saga* and *Girls*, a half-hour drama based on a short story by Alice Munro, and last year's *Shadow Night*, in which she portrayed a 14-year-old determined to play an all-girls team. Her apparently effortless style has drawn highly favorable reviews from film-makers as well as critics. Said Martin Hershberg, producer of *Shadow Night*: "When it comes right down to it, she is a consummate professional."

Follows is a determined young woman who resists the pressures of growing her acting goals. In 1983 she appeared as a guest star on the popular 1983 TV series *Days of Our Lives*. Since then, in an attempt to broaden her career, she moved to Los Angeles with her mother and 16-year-old sister, Elyse. Explained Follows: "I wasn't hitting a ball in Canada, but producers were telling me to move down. I wanted to work there." The same year she was signed as a regular in the short-lived series *Downside Up*, playing the precocious daughter of comedian Martin Mull. Then, last year she was hired for Stephen King's *Silver Bullet*. Although it was released in October to mixed reviews, the young actress said she was not discouraged. Declared Follows: "I know what kind of film *Silver Bullet* is, but it was good experience."

Still, Follows acknowledges that she has done her best work—and enjoyed her most challenging roles—in Canada. So far, the major achievement of her career may be *Anne of Green Gables*, a part she thought she had lost after auditioning in May, 1994. Idealistic director Kevin Sullivan, who has spent two years bringing the ambitious project to the small screen "The performance she gave was real. It lacked the overstatement I was looking for. But when a actor's work attracts such attention as this, it's hard to fold in turn up a suitable screen. Follows asked Follows to address again and changed his mind. During the intense 11 weeks of principal photogra-

phy, Sullivan says he became convinced that he had made the best choice. Said Sullivan: "She has been able to give polished performances under the most incredible stress. I now feel so strongly about Megan that I can honestly say that I could never have made the film without her."

After the pressure and long hours of production, Follows found it difficult to return to a more relaxed schedule last summer. "It was very devastating when it ended," she said. "Suddenly, you don't have to get up early and you're not going to be seeing people who have been with a great part of your life." Since then, Follows has been concentrating on her school year at a Los Angeles high school. She is also looking for a new project but she says there are few scripts among with complex young characters. As a result, Follows hopes to make her debut on stage next year and delay attending university until sometime in the future. She also wants to produce films with sister Elyse, who served as assistant producer for *The Making of Anne of Green Gables*, a documentary which her mother coproduced and which was shown last week on CBC. And already Follows has raised the possibility of a sequel to *Anne of Green Gables*. Said the actress: "When I was younger I was content to just be myself as an actor. But when you get older, there has got to be more to it." For Follows, there probably is.

—JEANETTE SHAFER / Toronto

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *Stress, Markham* (2)
- 2 *The Mammoth Hunters, Judd* (3)
- 3 *The Handmaid's Tale, Atwood* (2)
- 4 *Lucky, Collins* (2)
- 5 *Secrets, Steel* (7)
- 6 *Sixteen Crow, Atyp* (19)
- 7 *The Red Box, Myde* (3)
- 8 *Conquest, Sagan* (1)
- 9 *What's Best in the House, Derris* (1)
- 10 *Breakin' In, Proctor* (13)

Nonfiction

- 1 *Sprinkle from the Heart, Cleburn* (1)
- 2 *Company of Abolitionists, Newman* (1)
- 3 *Elvis and Me, Presley* with Warner (2)
- 4 *Isadora, Isadora with Nevak* (2)
- 5 *Shining in the Light, McConline* (3)
- 6 *Yankee, Sagan and Anne* (3)
- 7 *Heinlein's Journey* (1)
- 8 *The World of Robert Bly, Bly* (1)
- 9 *The Canadian Encyclopedia* (3)
- 10 *I Never Played the Game, Condit with Rosemary* (3)

(1) Fiction list week



Follows: ardentness, eccentricity and determination

the spirited Anne Shirley, one of the most treasured characters in Canadian literature. Said Follows: "The moment when I was told that I had been chosen to play Anne was that I had never played a role that was so iconic. But the worst thing is that's the way I naturally am with my family and friends."

Already, Toronto-born Follows had more experience—and success—than many of her fellow actors. The daughter of actor Ted Follows and Dawn Greenwald, she first appeared on television commercials but quickly moved on to series and specials. By the time she was 15, Follows had starred in such shows as

Recognizing the Raider's legacy

By Allan Fotheringham

There was a mild little cheese-and-cracker party in Washington the other night in a room at the library of Congress. Kim Dryden, the chairman of the committee, was there. Tim Berger, the former judge who charged the future of the Canadian north, was there. And Ralph Nader, who's been wearing the same shaggy black suit for 20 years, was there. The party, in fact, was in his house, a 30th anniversary party. It was not in honor of that horrible suit, but because that was the 20th anniversary of the publication of a book that changed America—and, therefore, the world. His name was Kim Dryden, and it is really ironic the idea of the consumer who had some right to challenge the people who ruled commerce and therefore reality and therefore lying and cheating. It has long been the baring contention at this party that when the history books are written, the two Americans of this era who will survive will be Rachel Carson and Ralph Nader. Just as Canadian history books will recognize the seminal figures

responsible for "more concrete improvements in the society as actually do inhabit." This booklet/revue did more than singlehandedly invent the mass of auto safety with his repeat two decades ago which made him king of the consumer movement. The book, a surprise best seller that wiped out the film-and-tell remains of movie stars on the book lists, led to a whole row of federal safety legislation—which in turn gave rise to the era of consumer activism.

Example? One day your agent arrived in Vancouver airport for a flight

You wouldn't have so-called safety on airplanes today—separating the ride from the turbulence if it were not for Nader. You wouldn't have such things, now regarded as common sense, as seat belts, padded dashboards, collapsible steering wheels and shatter-resistant glass. *Crash at Any Speed* alerted this continent to a cynical and rapacious car industry—particularly General Motors with its outrageous Corvair—that put chrome and profits ahead of safety and human lives. A Senate committee long ago documented how General Motors' hired guns tried to find out dirt about Nader's private life and cast aspersions—judge, judge, what well-woman! he was a bachelor who had no girlfriends.

Nader, says his adviser Kinsley, is "the classic underdog"—permanently and humorously. But, observes his former employer, reasonable people don't move the world. Everything comes full circle. Nader, with his narrow lips, pointy shoes and skinny ties—his uniform since he became famous—now resembles a rather needy version of those protesting mothers on Miami Vice.

The major factor is that he alerted consumers—meaning me and thee—to our rights as a society that thought it could turn out sleek and junk, equipment that broke and was dedicated to the great philosophy of planned obsolescence, secure in the belief that there is a sucker born every minute. Nader taught us that we do not have to take that anymore.

He established that you didn't have to buy cars that were designed as instant coffins and, therefore, you should extend that thinking to everything else offered in the marketplace—the commercial equivalent of razor blades in the Hallmark apothecary's put in a good 20 years, and the car private clubs no longer chase him. He is a saint, in the best sense, and we all should salute him. Particularly American industrialists, because in his truck he has made them more honest. This would never admit it, but the shaming guy in the bad suit has made them, so the end, more profitable.

So Saskatchewan on CP Air, something that had been booked in advance. As it happened, CP Air (as airlines regularly do) had overbooked the flight, and they informed me I was slightly out of luck. The fact that my boss in Prince Albert already had set out as a festive 10-hour drive to Saskatoon to meet me didn't much concern the people at CP Air. They had overbooked. The solution, it turned out, was an Air Canada flight to Regina and a four-hour drive through a snowstorm to Prince Albert. CP Air could offer nothing but its apologies. I've never flown with the airline since. The other day, on a U.S. Air flight from Washington to Toronto, the airline found itself two seats overbooked, quickly arranged another flight and—as compensation—gave this consumer a free Washington-Toronto trip ticket. The difference? Ralph Nader, who has forced into American law the provision that airlines that take the risk of overbooking must provide compensation.



of Walter Gordon and Pierre Jussé. There were seated also today at the modest affair, including members of Congress and past and present members of "Nader's Raiders"—the idealistic young lawyers and volunteers who have been drawn over the years to that sacred crusade who still lives in a studio apartment and dresses as if he were in competition with the bag ladies who speckle downtown Washington streets. That's why Dryden was here—while he was doing his superb duties in the Montreal Canadiens' net, and finishing his law degree, he spent some time as an ill-paid trader for Nader Berger was once because Berger does underdogs, and especially underdogs who become successful underdogs, which he and Nader have become.

Michael Kinsley, who once used to work for Nader and is now an editor of the *Maclean's News Review*, says quite bluntly that no living American is

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Saskatoon News*.

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